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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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A Parliamentary Contest on the Paris Exhibition Bill.

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The Prize Fighters Arrested and Held for Requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, June 20.

THE DEBATE ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION BILL.

One of those striking Parliamentary contests among the strong men of the House occurred this P. M. on the Paris Exposition resolution when it came back from the Senate. Gen. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who had charge of it, desired the amendments non-concurred in without debate, so as to get it before a Committee of Conference without delay. But Mr. Washburne, being alive to the fact that the appropriation was changed from currency to gold, assailed it with all the vigor he could gather from a thirty days' relief from legislation. The Speaker decided that it must be considered in Committee of the Whole, and called Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of New-York, to the chair. Mr. Banks then sought to go on, but Mr. Washburne called for the consideration of business on the Speaker's table. Here were some half dozen bills all prior to the joint resolution, each one of which was taken up and laid aside separately, Mr. Washburne demanding the formality of "divisions," "tellers," and some times the ayes and nays. But Gen. Banks stuck to his point with great vigor, and carried the House with him on his various motions by a large majority. Finally the resolution was reached, and Mr. Washburne got an opportunity to offer the amendments rejected in the Senate, providing that no part of the money shall be expended until Maximilian is withdrawn from Mexico, and that the money shall be paid in currency instead of coin. Both were promptly rejected, but the first gave occasion for halfadozen brilliant five-minute speeches on the Mexican question, the most sensible of which was that of Gen. Banks, and the most vigorous that of Mr. Washburne. The matter was finally brought to a vote in Committee of the Whole, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of Messrs. Washburne and Stevens, and the Committee then rose and reported the resolution to the House, with a recommendation that the House non-concur in the amendments of the Senate as amended, and ask for a Committee of Conference. The House adopted the report after a two-hours' waste of time, in which the sentiments of the members was as apparent on the first vote as on the last. Mr. Pomeroy, in the chair, acquitted himself with much credit by his prompt and correct rulings, and though appealed from twice—once by Mr. Stevens and once by Mr. Washburne—was sustained in both cases by a two-thirds vote.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution, a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from which it appears that the amount of direct taxes by the act of 1861 apportioned to Virginia is $937,550, of which $379,491 has been collected; apportioned to North Carolina, $576,194; collected, $260,283; apportioned to South Carolina, $363,570; collected, $205,882; apportioned to Georgia, $584,367; collected, $54,421; apportioned to Alabama, $529,313; none collected; apportioned to Mississippi, $413,084; collected, $25,000; apportioned to Louisiana, $385,886; collected, $301,167; apportioned to Tennessee, $669,498; collected, $83,811; apportioned to Arkansas, $261,886; collections not reported; apportioned to Florida, $77,522; collected, $5,712; apportioned to Texas, $355,106; collected, $47,423.

The property held by the Government under sales authorized by acts relating to direct taxes, was purchased at prices amounting in the several States as follows: Virginia, $32,268; South Carolina, $65,392; Florida, $6,168; Tennessee, $8,369.

In Arkansas lands were struck off for taxes unpaid to bidders who never completed their purchases, to the amount of $18,600. The amounts received from sales in the several States are as follows: Virginia, $113,130; South Carolina, $28,433; Florida, $34,599; Tennessee, $122,717. Arkansas is not reported. The whole amount standing to the credit of the Arkansas Commissioners, from taxes collected and the proceeds of sales deposited to the credit of the United States, is $165,262.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his letter inclosing the above facts, says: "I avail myself of the occasion to express an opinion based upon my observation of the operation of the law that an additional enactment authorizing the assumption by the States, respectively, of the remainder of the direct tax due from each, would, in view of the present impoverished condition of their people, prevent much hardship in individual cases, and save from practical confiscation the property of many persons against whom the Government has no grounds of complaint, while no public interest would be injuriously affected. Should this policy be adopted, the collection of taxes under the present system might and ought to be discontinued until an opportunity for assumption be offered. Whether the amount realized from resales of property, bid in for the Government, should or should not be allowed to the States, respectively, in computing the taxes still due is a question well deserving of consideration, which I submit without comment." The receipts on account of internal revenue for the present year up to the 19th inst., inclusive, amount to $299,018,436, leaving less than $1,000,000 to complete $300,000,000, the estimate made at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It is now believed that the receipts of the fiscal year, ending with the 30th of this month, will amount to $306,000,000, from taxes for internal revenue alone.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS—STATEMENT FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

It appears from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution of that body, that since the 1st of January that 1,450,000 10-40 bonds were purchased at rates ranging from 90¼ to 92¾, or in the aggregate for $1,414,537. They were purchased because this class of them were being sold in the market at prices much below their value, and because their depreciation was affecting injuriously the bonds which it was desirable for the Government to negotiate, as well as the National credit generally. These bonds, which have been cancelled, may be regarded as a purchase on account of the sinking fund, or as a redemption of so much of the public debt. The bonds sold since January last were $22,769,900, for $23,461,850. In addition to these, $7,947,700 were exchanged for 7 3-10ths notes and a small amount of certificates of indebtednes, previous to the 1st of January, the notes and certificates being received by the Department at the time the bonds were delivered; but for lack of time to make the necessary calculation of interest, and the proper entries upon the books, the account of the agent was not settled, and the amount of bonds delivered and notes received in exchange, was not entered upon the public debt statement until February, and did not appear upon the published statement until the 1st of March. It is also proper to remark that $3,747,000 in 5-20 bonds, $3,717,000 of which were issued under the act of March 3, 1864, and which by the schedule appears to have been sold in January and February, were not entered as a part of the public debt until March, and did not appear on the public statement until April 1; the explanation of which is, that the sales of the bonds were included by the agents in the continuous account, which was not settled and closed until March, the last sale having been made on the 20th of that month, the agents in all instances giving proper certificates of deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on the bonds, which were from time to time delivered to them.

SALES OF GOLD.

Secretary McCulloch's purchases and sales of gold and bonds since January 1, 1865, are to be the subject of official investigation by the House Committee on Banks and Currency. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, taking for his text Mr. McCulloch's letter to the House with reference to his transactions in gold and bonds during January and February, moved a resolution to the above effect to-day, which was referred to the Banking Committee for consideration.

INDICTMENT OF JUDGE THOMAS, OF VIRGINIA.

It will be remembered that Judge H. W. Thomas, of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Virginia, some weeks ago refused to admit the testimony of a negro in a case before him where colored men were not concerned, on the ground that he must be governed by the law of the State and not of the United States. It has to-day transpired that for this act Judge Thomas was indicted by the United States Grand Jury at the recent session of Judge Underwood's court at Richmond. No steps whatever have been taken to arrest Judge Thomas under the indictment.

THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HON. LEWIS CASS.

The Department of State displays the national flag in mourning, and the eastern entrance is draped in black; and the Navy and Treasury Departments have also placed their flags at half-mast in respect to the memory of the Hon. Lewis Cass, who during his long career of public service occupied the positions of Secretary of State and Secretary of War.

The Department of State has addressed a circular to the Dipomatic Agents and Consuls of the United States, instructing them to cause the flags of their offices to be displayed at half-mast on the reception of the circular, and to adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of thirty days.

BOUNTY MONEY.

The bounty money accruing to the officers and men of the following named vessels, viz.: *Benton, Cairo, Carondelet, Louisville, St. Louis, Monarch* and *Queen of the West*, for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Memphis in June, 1862, is now ready for payment in the Fourth Auditor's office. Orders have been received to distribute and pay the prize money to those engaged in the fight at Mobile, in August, 1864. This will be ready for payment in about two months from the present date. The total amount involved in the letter is $767,098 89.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a communication giving the particulars of the late disturbance between the whites and colored people of Goldsboro, N. C., from which it appears that it was commenced by a commissioner of the town assaulting a discharged colored soldier, who was then beaten by a crowd of whites. The black man was sent to prison to await the August term of the Court, colored testimony having been refused. The colored people expressed their indignation at the treatment their friend received, and the Police were sent to arrest any who were heard to condemn the action of the authorities. Some refused to be arrested, whereupon one man was shot and another mortally wounded. The prejudice against colored men in that section of North Carolina is represented to be bitter and their treatment oppressive.

GENERALS STEEDMAN AND FULLERTON.

The Steedman-Fullerton Commission left Mobile for Mississippi to-day. They will not visit Arkansas on this trip, but conclude their investigations with Texas.

SAFE KEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The President has approved the bill to regulate and secure the safe keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. It is made their duty to deposit with the Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurers, money intrusted to them for disbursement, and to draw from the same only as funds are required for payments to be made in pursuance of law, a violation of which, and the use of public money for private advantage are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

NOMINATION.

Albert Rhodes', of Pittsburgh, Penn., nomination as Consul to Rotterdam, has been sent in to the Senate.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Lyman W. Potter as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Ohio, and that of L. J. Czapkay, of California, as Consul at Bucharest. Ex-Gen. Edward S. Bragg was rejected as United States Attorney for Wisconsin.

THE PRIZE FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

The prize fight between Sam. Collier, of Baltimore, and Barney Aarons, of New-York, mentioned in last night's dispatch, took place this morning at Poe Creek Landing, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and was witnessed by about eight hundred persons, two-thirds of them belonging to New-York and Baltimore. At 2 o'clock this morning the party left the Sixth-stret Wharf on the steamers *Winnismissit* and *Mariner*, Aarons and his backers and friends embarking on the first-named vessel, and the Collier party going upon the other. The object of thus separating the two parties and their friends was to prevent quarrels among the rival factions. No doubt this arrangement prevented a number of broken heads and bruised faces, for the feeling of rivalry between them was quite heated prior to the departure, and the fancy had by the excitement of betting, and from the effects of too frequent "smiles" at the bar-rooms, become querrelous. The company embraced almost all classes of citizens, and the Press was fully represented. The boats steamed down the river, and arrived at Poe Creek Landing about 4 o'clock, without any occurrence worthy of remark. Here the crowd went ashore, leaving behind the combatants and their seconds, who remained in bed upon the vessels. After pursuing a circuitous route for about a mile, a suitable spot was selected in the edge of a thick woods and the crowd halted. Immediately the trees surrounding and overlooking the spot selected for the ring became peopled by the eager sight-seekers. About an hour was spent in driving stakes, stretching chords, and selecting umpires and referee, and at 6:45 o'clock Barney Aaroons arrived, and cast his hat into the ring, and immediately himself bounded within the inclosure amid the shouts and cheers of his friends. Directly it was discovered that some one objected to the referee named, and nearly an hour was spent in settling this question. When this result was announced, Sam. Collier, who had been sometime seated in the shade near at hand, entered the ring preceeded by his hat after the manner of his adversary, who had remained in the ring somewhat impatiently for about an hour. A hearty cheer went up from the Collier party, and the pugilists began to strip and prepare for the fight. Aarons disclosed a fine muscular condition; his color was healthy, and his looks and manner betokened that he was confident of winning the fight. Colliers' muscular development was also excellent, but his complexion did not denote perfect health. His face was somewhat sallow, and his looks and deportment did not evince that full reliance upon his own power that was so plainly visible in his adversary. Both of the men were of slight form, Collier weighing but 126½ pounds, while Aarons only weighed 121 pounds. The latter is about one inch taller than the former, and is seven years his senior, Aarons being 30 and Collier 23 years old. The umpires chosen were John Tierney, of New-York, on the part of Aarons, and Wm. Riley, of Baltimore, for Collier. Charles Godfrey, of Washington, was selected as Referee. The seconds of Aarons were Dooney Harris and Dan. Kerrigan; the seconds of Collier were Denny Horrigan and Fitzgerald. All being in readiness for the commencement of the mill at 7:50 o'clock, the combatants were called to the scratch, and the fight began. During the progress of the fight, which lasted two hours and five minutes, the most tumultuous excitement prevailed among the interested friends of the combatants. continual yelling and cheering, with occasional hisses and groans, were indulged in by both parties, and when finally Collier was declared the victor cheer upon cheer, and screeching and howling came from his friends. The battle is pronounced by members of the prize ring to be one of the best and hardest fought that has occurred in many years. Forty-seven rounds were fought, one of them lasting six minutes, and most of them of extraordinary duration. Both parties were badly punished, and when they arrived in this city they were entirely disabled and frightfully disfigured in the face. Aarons was unable to see at all, both eyes being closed, the lids swollen and puffed out to the size of hen's eggs. Collier's left eye was blinded and puffed to an enormous size, and he could barely see out of the right eye. The most serious injeries sustained by each of the pugilists were in the breast, upon which heavy blows were received.

When the sponge was thrown up by the seconds of Aarons, the latter became instantly and utterly helpless, whilst Collier maintained signs of remaining vigor, which enabled him to walk across the ring to his prostrate opponent, and shake him by the hand. At the conclusion of the fight there was a rush for the boats, and in about two hours thereafter the whole company was landed at the Sixth-street wharf. Shortly after, the two combatants and their seconds and immediate friends were arrested upon a requisition from the Governor of Virginia.

Collier announced before the fight commenced that whether he should succeed or not in this contest, this would be his last appearance in the prize ring. Aaron has never been defeated until to-day. Up to the commencement of the fight his friends were offering bets of five to three that he would win, but there were no takers, and the bets went unchallenged. In fact, Collier and his friends appeared to be disheartened, and evidently feared the result of the fight. When three or four rounds had been fought they regained confidence, and thereafter the bets were about even. No odds were offered by the Aaron part. The following is a brief statement of the results of the reunds. *Round* 1.—Both parties timid and cautious, several ineffectual passes on both side, exchange of slight blows. Collier got in a good blow on the neck which was returned by Aarons upon the face. They clinched and both went down, side by side. *Round* 2.—Collier got in two blows on the face, whilst Aarons gave him in return a heavy blow upon the nose, which brought slight flow of blood. Clinch and fall, Collier on top. First blood for Aarons. *Round three.*—Passes and exchanges severe. Aarons planted a severe blow on Collier's breast, which knocked the latter flat upon the ground. First knock-down for Aarons. *Round four.*—Aarons came up smiling. Collier gave two heavy blows on breast, and received one of like character in return, and one on the nose and lips. Passes and exchanges rapid, Collier bleeding freely at the nose; Aarons as yet bloodless. Aarons backs and is followed closely by Collier; is tripped and falls. *Round Five.*—Good sparring by both; Collier advances, and it may be said here that throughout the fight the advance was made generally by Collier, Aarons backing and dodging dexterously; Several heavy blows exchanged and Aarons falls. *Round Six.*—This was the most hotly contested of the fight, lasting six minutes, and the combatants giving and taking over thirty effective blows; Aarons bleeds freely, and is completely smeared with blood from his forehead to his waist; they clinch and fall, Collier on top. *Round Seven*—Much same as last, and continuing three minutes; Aaron down as usual. *Round Eight*—Aaron receives slight blow and goes down on his knees. *Round Nine*—Aaron appears to be losing strength; receives several severe blows and goes down. *Ten*—Passes and exchanges, and Aaron knocked down. *Eleven*—Feints and slight exchanges; Aaron down. *Twelve*—About the same as last. *Thirteen*—Aaron chased round the ring by Collier; they fall upon ropes; Aaron down. *Fourteen*—Passes, clinch; both down. *Fifteen*—Collier gets in well on Aaron's ribs; blow returned in face by Aaron; latter retires to his corner, followed by Collier, and both fall. *Sixteen*—Aaron very weak; receives two severe blows on the face and left eye, and goes down. *Seventeen*—Aaron's face swelling; Collier's left eye much swollen; Aaron exhausted; clinch; both fall, Collier heavy on Aaron's breast. *Eighteenth to twenty-second round*—Aarons refuses to engage, and generally goes down with slight provocation. *Twenty-three to twenty-six*—Aaron regaining strength; Collier shows signs of exhaustion. *Twenty-seven*—Severe blows exchanged; Aaron deals Collier two heavy blows on the left eye which is beginning to close and Collier falls heavily upon Aaron's face. *Twenty-eight to Thirty-seventh*—Collier gradually sinking and Aaron gaining confidence. *Thirty-eighth*—Slight passes and exchanges; Aaron falls, Collier on top. *Thirty-nine*—Aaron shows again signs of failing strength; receives a heavy blow on face and two on neck; Aaron down, Collier on top. *Forty*—Collier deals a heavy blow on Aaron's bread-basket, and another square between the eyes, both of which are fast closing. *Forty-one*—Aaron comes up reluctantly, strength failing fast. Clinch and fall, Collier heavily on breast of Aaron, who seems completely stunned. *Forty-two*—Complaints that Aarons does not come up to scrotch; exchanges of slight blows; Collier deals good blow on neck and one on left eye; Aarons goes on knees, but rises, and as he comes up, receives a terrible blow in the mouth. He faintly appeals by signs to referee; Collier advances, strikes slight blow on breast; Aarons goes down. *Forty-three*—Slight passes; Aaron down. *Forty-four*—Aaron receives four heavy blows on face and goes down. *Forty-five*—Exchanges; Collier deals blow on face as Aaron goes down. *Forty-six*—Aaron very weak, almost unable to come to time; receives blow on neck and one on breast and goes down. *Forty-seven*—Much the same as last. Clinch, and Collier falls heavily across the breast of Aarons. Time called and sponge thrown up by Aarons' seconds.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......Wednesday, June 20.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to hire a suitable building or buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State, and that such sum of money, not exceeding $50,000, as may be necessary, toward defraying the expense of such hiring, the transfer of the public archives, and the fitting up of the building or buildings, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Harris presented four petitions for the postponement of the ten per cent. tax on Bank circulation, and one remonstrance against such postponement, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

STATE PAPERS.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on the Library, reported the joint resolution to authorize the distribution of surplus copies of the American State Papers, recently passed by the House.

It was read three times and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution calling upon the President for a detailed statement of the amount expended for public buildings in the several States and District of Columbia from 1789 to the present time, which was adopted.

WAR EXPENSES OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to amend the several acts to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in the defence of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It authorises the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in executing the acts of the 17th and 27th of July, 1861, and other acts of like character, to allow and refund to the States all moneys actually and necessarily expended in enrolling, substituting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, having respect to the laws enacted by the several States, all moneys actually and necessarily expended in enrolling, substituting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, having respect to the laws enacted by the several States on these subjects, and that all vouchers made in conformity with such laws shall be deemed sufficient. The decisions shall be final.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Hendricks asked to take up the House resolution for the adjournment of the present session. The Tax Bill was now up and it could not easily be told how long it would take to pass it.

Mr. Fessenden—I would like the Senator to fix the time it will take.

Mr. Hendricks said he had seen it stated in an influential newspaper that it would take four days. He did not believe it would take more than a week.

Mr. Fessenden said that he concurred in this opinion. He hoped, however, the Senate would not take up the resolution, as there were several important bills unfinished.

The Chair stated that the resolution had not been reported from the Committee on Finance, and was not therefore before the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks said he would modify his motion so as to make it to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of the resolution, so as to bring it before the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden hoped this would not be done. It was impossible now to say what would be a proper day for the adjournment of Congress. If Senators would cease debating unimportant questions, Congress could adjourn by the middle of July.

On the question of discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of the resolution, Mr. Hendricks demanded the yeas and nays, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Saulsbury—6.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—25.

So the motion was disagreed to.

THE KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the bill to grant land in aid of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to the Red River was taken up and discussed till 1 o'clock, when further discussion was cut off by Mr. Fessenden, who called up the special order, which was the Tax Bill.

THE TAX BILL.

The reading of the bill was commenced.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the first section was amended so that the cotton tax shall take effect on and after the 1st day of August, instead of July, as in the reported bill.

The Senate agreed to the recommendation of the Finance Committee to fix the tax on cotton at two cents.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to change the requirement in regard to the publication of the place where appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations may be heard was agreed to.

The House bill required this publication to be made in the country newspaper having the largest circulation in the district. As amended the provisions in regard to the largest circulation is stricken out.

The following amendments, under the head of "Licenses," to the bill as it came from the House, were agreed to:

Architects and civil engineers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to plan, design or superintend the construction of buildings or ships, or of roads or bridges, or canals or railroads, shall be regarded as an architect or civil engineer under this act; provided that this shall not include a practical carpenter who labors on a building. Plumbers and gas-fitters shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person, firm or corporation, whose business it is to fit, furnish or sell plumbing materials, gas-pipes, gas-burners or other gas-fixtures, shall be regarded a plumber and gas-fitter within the meaning of this act.

The reading of the bill was continued until about one-third completed, when, at 4:45 o'clock, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Mr. Donnelly, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill granting to the State of Iowa land in alternate sections, to add to the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. Eggleston, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of steam vessels, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in.

The amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. McRuer introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the account of C. T. Fay, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

SELLING VESSELS, MUNITIONS OF WAR, ETC., TO FOREIGN STATES.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to amend the Act of April 18, 1818, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that the Act of 1818 shall not be so construed as to prohibit citizens of the United States from selling vessels, ships or steamers built within the United States, or materials or munitions of war, the growth or product of the same, to the inhabitants of other countries, or the Governments not at war with us; provided that the operation of the Act shall be suspended whenever the United States shall be engaged in war.

RELIEF FOR CITIZENS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Mr. Glassbrenner, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of towns and villages in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE QUEBEC CONSULATE.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making the United States Consulate at Quebec a salaried office.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave to attach his signature to the report of the Reconstruction Committee, which was made in his absence.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of State and Postmaster-General for information as to why the public printing for their respective departments is given to the Richmond *Examiner*.

Mr. Eldridge objected, and the resolution was not received.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Perham, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes. The first section extends the provisions of the pension laws to Provost-Marshals, Deputy Provost-Marshals, and enrolling officers who have been killed or wounded in the discharge of their duties; Provost-Marshals to rank, for the purpose of pensions, as Captains; Deputy Provost-Marshals as First Lieutenants, and enrolling officers as Second Lieutenants.

The second section increases the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors having children at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen.

Mr. Perham made a statement as to the existing pension laws and bills that are pending. Under the existing pension laws, the annual amount paid was $16,000,000; this bill would increase the amount $6,000,000, making it $22,000,000. The bill pending to pension the soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows, would cost $13,000,000, which would make the total amount of pensions $35,000,000. Under these circumstances, the Committee was of opinion that neither the country nor the pensioners would favor a proposition to double the pensions now allowed.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, while favoring the second section, opposed the first, and declared that these Provost-Marshals were stay-at-home men, who shirked military duty, and that many of them were infamous and disloyal and had been engaged in all sorts of unlawful operations during the war to fill their pockets.

Mr. Benjamin took a similar position.

Mr. Stevens expressed his opinion that the lowest grade of pension for total disability, $8 a month, was too low. It had been fixed when the soldier's pay was $8, and now when the pay was $16 per month he thought the pension should be increased. He should be glad to test the sense of the House on a proviso that the lowest pension allowed for total disability should be $12 per month.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, moved to strike out the first section, which was negatived by a vote of 34 to 73.

The House seconded the "previous question," thereby cutting off the amendment which Mr. Stevens proposed to offer.

The bill was then read three times and passed.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution requiring it to report a bill to double the pensions of those who became pensioners from the late war against the rebellion, and the resolution was laid on the table.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate Bill, which was up yesterday in the morning hour, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph wire from the Central Pacific Railroad in California, to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Julian stated that the bill exceeded all precedents in the way of making grants, and he suggested its reference to the Committee on Public Lands, promising that the Committee would consider it fairly and impartially, and report it back.

Mr. Bidwell declined to assent to that, stating that the bill had been carefully considered by the Pacific Railroad Committee, and that it had been fully discussed and argued in the Senate. He moved to amend the bill so as to limit the selection of the lands to within twenty miles of the railroad, which was agreed to.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected to the bill for the reason that it donated the lands directly to the Company instead of to the State. That was a departure from the rule of Congress.

Mr. Price remarked that two years ago Congress had given lands directly to companies.

Mr. Washburne said that that might be so, but in the earlier times Congress had refused to make grants to companies, but had given them to States. He was aware that the last Congress had given away the public lands wildly, but he hoped this House would not follow that precedent. If lands were to be granted, they should be given to the States, so that there might be some responsibility somewhere. This bill should not be hurried through in the morning hour, but full time should be given for its discussion.

Mr. Stevens said he did not see why there should be so much difficulty about giving away the public lands. Every foot of the public lands were devoted to whoever chose to go and take it. The Government did not profess to sell a dollar's worth.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred yesterday two other bills of a similar character, except that this bill was more sweeping in its provisions. It was time that Congress should cease this indiscriminate appropriation of lands, and close this reckless expenditure of public money.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired as to the number of acres of lands granted by this bill.

Mr. Bidwell replied, about ten or eleven million of acres.

Mr. Washburne (ironically) that is all.

Mr. Julian asked whether this bill did not grant a margin of eighty miles wide for two hundred miles in length, including all the coal, iron and timber land.

Mr. Bidwell replied that there were no coal lands, and no great extent of timber lands.

He moved the previous question, which the House refused to second.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, thereupon moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bidwell stated that, if the bill was so referred, he should move to abolish the Pacific Railroad Committee, as he would consider the reference an insult to that Committee.

Mr. Banks favored its recommittal to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He deemed it just to the Committee, and in accordance with the rules of the House, that it should be recommitted rather than referred to another Committee.

After some further discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Mr. Loan, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back a substitute for the Senate bill for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad and Telegraph.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour.

SALES OF GOLD.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House in regard to gold sold since Feb. 1, 1866, by whom sold, &c.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, just announced to the House, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to inquire fully into all the facts and statements therein contained, and that the Committee also inquire whether any gold has been purchased for the Treasury since the 1st of February, 1865, the amount of such purchase, by whom and of whom made, the amount of premium paid, the compensation allowed the person acting for the Government; also, that the Committee report the dates and amounts of the several sales of gold made since the first day of January, 1866, the names of the purchasers, the amounts purchased by each, the time of purchase and all the circumstances attending such purchase, and the amount paid the agent of the Treasury; that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and shall report the result of the inquiry hereby directed to the House, with such recommendations as may be deemed proper for the interests of the Government.

Mr. Le Blond inquired as to the reason for this resolution.

Mr. Wilson remarked that there had been for some time past charges in the newspapers in reference to the sale of gold. If what had been alleged was true, the country should know it; if not true, it was due to the Secretary that that should be made known through a report from the proper Committee of the House.

Mr. Eldridge asked what charges the gentleman referred to.

Mr. Wilson could not undertake to repeat them. They had been contained in many articles in the New-York papers.

Mr. Le Blond called for the reading of the Secretary's letter, which was accordingly read.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, expressed his desire to have all public officers held to a strict accountability, and his belief that the Secretary of the Treasury would not suffer from the investigation. He hoped the investigation would be extended so as to reach other Departments of the Government, and particularly those persons who had been foraging on the South and buying cotton, so that their conduct might be exposed. It was proper that the people should know who had been robbing the Treasury for the past four or five years.

Mr. Wilson said he was not alleging anything against the Secretary of the Treasury. The reference of the subject to the Committee of Banking and Currency was very appropriate.

Mr. Le Blond expressed his opposition to investigating every allegation made by newspapers. He had himself been charged recently with dodging the vote on the resolution to try Jefferson Davis, whereas he had been detained at New-York by the sickness of his wife, and should have voted with his democratic colleagues if he had been here.

The resolution was agreed to.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The Senate concurrent resolution to print the reports of Gens. Sherman, Thomas, Pope, Foster, Pleasonton and Hancock, made to the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, was taken from the Speaker's table, and, on motion of Mr. Julian, concurred in.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution, to provide for the expenses attending the exposition of the products of industry of the United States at Paris, in 1867, were taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Banks said that he would not advise concurrence in some of the amendments. He therefore moved to nonconcur in all of them, and asked a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected, that as the amendments were for making an appropriation, they must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the objection, and the amendments were so referred.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the Chair; the first bill on the calendar being the Senate act to provide for the enlargement of the Winnebago Reservation.

Mr. Banks moved that it be laid aside.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded the reading of that bill, declaring that he had been opposed *ab initio* to legislation for this "Johnny Crapeau expedition."

The Chairman ruled that on a motion to set aside a bill, a member had no right to insist upon its being read.

An appeal being taken from that decision, and a quorum not voting, the roll was called and 109 members answered to their names.

The vote was again taken, the decision of the Chair sustained, and the bill laid aside.

The other bills on the calendar were one by one, and after considerable opposition from Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, laid aside.

THE SENATE PARIS EXHIBITION BILL.

The Senate substitute to the Paris Exhibition Bill was at length taken up, and Mr. Stevens moved that that bill be also laid aside. [Laughter.]

The motion was negatived and the substitute was read, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Banks, general debate on the bill was closed.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 in coin to provide additional accommodations in the Park. He asked members whether they would tell their constituents that they were in favor of restoring the "hard cider times of gold to the office-holders and rags to the people."

The amendment of Mr. Washburne was rejected.

Mr. Washburne then moved to add to the third section the following proviso:

Provided this act shall not take effect until the French troops shall have been withdrawn from Mexico.

Mr. Banks objected to the amendment as not being germain. If this country objected to the presence of the French troops in Mexico it should have the good sense to order them to leave. The industry of the country should not be attacked in this back-handed, under-handed and unjust manner. If the gentleman from Illinois, or any other member, would introduce a bill for the expulsion of the French from Mexico, he would give it his support; but in the name of the mechanics of the country he protested against this assault on their interest and their honor by a proposition of this kind.

Mr. Stevens said he was glad to hear the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs declare his readiness to compel Maximilian and those under whom he acted to do justice to this country, and he suggested whether it was not time for that Committee to take some action in that direction; if not he would go it in the shape proposed by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would do its duty faithfully. And he promised if this question were left to stand on its own merits that the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have an opportunity to express his opinions and to give his vote on the subject of the occupation of Mexico by the French.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said he did not know what the gentleman (Mr. Banks) meant by charging him with giving a back-handed blow to the interests of the mechanics. He proposed before the country should be represented at the French exhibition that the little tin crown set up in Mexico should be taken down. He asked the gentleman from Massachusetts, who now talked so boldly, why he had not taken some initiatory steps to vindicate the honor and glory of the country; and he wished that gentleman would travel with him in having no connection with the French nation so long as it kept up this perpetual threat upon our border. It was a question that concerned not mechanics alone, but every man who had a drop of American blood in his veins. If mechanics were to be told that this stigma was to be endured for their benefit, they would repudiate it. They felt, as all Americans felt, the humiliation to which they were subjected by the present state of things in Mexico.

Mr. Banks said that the reason for his stating that the proposition of the member from Illinois was a back-handed blow at the measure, was that it was evasive of the merits of the question, and strictly considered had no right either to enter into the debate or into the voting. Whether he might or might not travel with the gentleman from Illinois in reference to the Mexican question, he had this to say, that in all that pertains to the maintenance of the Republic of Mexico, he would travel with him or any man who went for the support of that interest. But he preferred to fight the battle of Mexico against Maximilian, or against the Emperor of the French, or against anyone else who should occupy the territory or Mexico, and not fight it under cover of a measure designed to benefit the industrial interests of the country, and which concerned alone the honor and dignity of the Government and welfare and prosperity of the mechanics and workingmen of the country who had saved it from its enemies.

Mr. Harding of Illinois declared that he felt inexpressible repugnance in giving his vote for this bill. He was opposed to the nation being humiliated by a tea-party representation at the Court of St. Cloud.

Mr. Davis favored the bill, stating that it would be unwise to indicate to the French Emperor or to the world that Congress had not sufficient dignity or common sense to legislate without passion.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 33 yeas against 63 nays.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the substitute of the Senate was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were taken from the Speaker's table and referred:

The Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill.

The Senate bill to authorize the issue of American registers to the brigs *Margaret* and *Golden Fleece*.

To amend the Metropolitan Police Act of the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

To grant certain powers to the Levy Court of the County of Washington, District of Columbia.

For the relief of Edward St. Clair Clark, a paymaster in the Navy.

Releasing to Francis S. Lynn the interest of the United States in certain lands.

Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Salt Lake City.

To amend an Act granting a pension to the widow of Major-Gen. Hiram G. Berry.

To amend the Act of July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

Mr. Ketcham presented the petition of H. C. Clark & Co., and others, of Columbia County, New-York, asking for increased protection on American Wool, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

At a quarter past four o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

900,000 Dollars in Treasure.

The *Arizona*, from Aspinwall, June 12, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$75,540 42	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$1,350 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	81,546 00	Ribon & Munoz	8,786 00
Bacon & Russell	8,701 71	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,214 70
Peter Naylor	15,000 00	E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.	225 00
J. & W. Seligmann	58,700 00	Perez, Planas & Obalio	550 00
Neil & Co.	13,620 01	Cartwright & Harrison	1,560 00
Lees & Waller	576,000 00	Benjamin Collins	400 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	6,000 00	R. R. Graves & Co.	4,000 00
Panama R. Co.	29,257 77	Marcial & Co.	760 00
Total	$892,365 51	Total	$19,375 70
WAY TREASURE.			
J. Ames	$500 00		

SOUTH AMERICA.

Rejoicings in Chili over the Victory—Singular Accident in the Bay of Valparaiso—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th, and Lima and Callao to the 28th of May. The news is of but little importance.

Chili.

The people in Valparaiso and Santiago for the past week had been mainly occupied in rejoicing over the Peruvian victory in Callao. Business was rapidly improving, as many vessels daily entering and leaving Valparaiso as in the best business seasons.

The Government of Chili is desirous of a loan of $6,000,000, and the way it is to be raised is warmly discussed in financial circles.

A singular accident occurred in the Bay of Valparaiso on the 3d of May. A German, named Flach, having constructed a torpedo submarine boat, made several successful experiments in sinking and raising his boat in four fathoms water. He then got a party of friends on board, the names of the majority of whom have been ascertained, namely: Flach's son, a boy 14 years old; Valentin Baum, Gustave Maas, August Warumth, German Schmidt, Louis Greniwinkle, Adolfo Pulgar, Francisco Rodriguez, and two Frenchmen. With them he proceeded some distance out in the harbor, and there again sunk his boat with himself and friends on board, in thirty fathoms. No anxiety was felt about the expedition for some time, Flach having stated that he could remain under water easily for the space of six or seven hours, but as the boat did not make its appearance about this time considerable anxiety was created, and as evening advanced the anxiety increased. Unfortunately before going down, Flach was so confident in the success of his experiments that he would not allow any buoy or rope to be attached to the boat, and thus no search could be made for them with any certainty of success. Every effort, however, to find them was made by divers and otherwise, but no traces were had until the 8th, when a diver discovered the boat, but at such a depth as to render it impossible for him to make a rope fast to it.

The Peruvian war ships *Union* and *American* had returned from the Straits of Magellan, whither they had gone to meet the iron-clad Peruvian ships *Huascar* and *Independencia*. These two vessels left Rio Janeiro on the 27th of April. A report was current that those two vessels had arrived at Montevideo, and been ordered away in 24 hours, but this report is contradicted.

Peru.

Gen. Hovey, United States Minister to Peru, was officially received by Dictator Prado, on the 21st of May.

The French and Italian Ministers in Lima had complained of the tone of the articles of the Press at Lima in regard to their action at the late bombardment, but got no satisfaction from Col. Prado.

Business at the Chincha Islands had been actively resumed, and the Coolie troubles appeared to be over. The health of the islands is bad.

The Lima papers are filled with accounts of the great banquet given on the 20th of May to the firemen of Callao and Lima, in compliment for their energy at the late bombardment of Callao, by Col. Prado. The *Comercio* says that covers were laid in the New Alameda for 1,409 persons, and no less than 1,200 gentlemen sat down, forming one of the most imposing and brilliant banquets ever witnessed in this country. The principal European nations and the United States were well represented—Englishmen, Americans, Germans, French, Italians, all being seated at the same table.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mosquera at Bogota—Spanish Expulsion from Peru—Election for Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

From Bogota, the capital, we have dates to the 18th of May. Gen. Mosquera, President of the Republic, entered Bogota that day, and was received with great rejoicings by the people. Several important measures, such as the proposition to fund the public debt, to increase customs dues, &c., have been rejected or laid over by Congress; that body being apparently indisposed to pass any measures of much importance till it can have the advice of Gen. Mosquera. And now that the General has reached his capital, we shall doubtless have prompt action, one way or the other, on the question as to whether Colombia shall join the alliance against Spain. Venezuela, in her Congress, has already given her vote for war, and but little doubt exists that her President will sanction the action of Congress. If Colombia says war, the little quarrel on the Pacific, which it seemed at first would be confined to Chili, will assume proportions and lead to results little dreamed of by Admiral Pareja, when he first dropped anchor before the City of Valparaiso. As I wrote you a month since, the allied Governments of the Pacific have a well-digested plan, if they can get Atlantic ports from which to fit out their expeditions to wrest the "gem of the Antilles" from the mother country. And the alliance of Venezuela will give them all the ports and facilities they need, if they but bring to the work a full chest of doubloons. Señor Mata, the Chilian Minister to Colombia and Venezuela, who was lately here, fully believes that a sufficient number of men from our ports can be thrown upon exposed points on the Island of Cuba, to form a safe nucleus around which to collect the thousands of revolutionists on the island known to be ready and anxious to free themselves from their Spanish masters. And I presume the Chilian and Peruvian agents in New-York and New-Orleans are not idle, in view of the contingencies of a Colombian alliance. Beside, the alliance of Colombia would cut Spain off from all intercourse with her Pacific fleet across the Isthmus, and prevent any more such expeditions as that of the *Uncle Sam* from Panama, to supply the Spanish fleets, if they ever return to Callao. The nearest base they would then have would be Montevideo.

The Secretary of Hacienda has decreed the ownership of the 61,019 hectares of land conceded to the Panama Railroad by its contract, but in this do not concede Aspinwall, or the Island of Manzanilla. Señor C. Pinzore has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury at Bogota.

Nothing is known as to where the Spanish fleet went when it quitted Callao, but it is reported, on good authority, that the *Berenguela, Blanca, Villa de Madrid*, and transports *Marques de la Victoria* and *Uncle Sam* went to the Philippine Islands, while the rest went to Montevideo, and would go thence to Rio Janeiro.

One hundred and forty Spanish subjects, among whom were a considerable number of women and children, passed through Panama on the 5th instant, and took passage on the Spanish steamer *Montezuma* for Cuba. They are the first installment of the late Spanish expulsion from Peru and Bolivia. It is reported that the next steamer from Callao will bring up 400 more of these unfortunates. Nothing, it seems to me, could be more ill-judged than the decrees expelling this valuable population, especially as the bulk of the native Spaniards in Peru and Bolivia are hard-working agriculturists, artisans and mechanics, and the great need of these countries is labor.

Oil wells are to have their *run* over the world, like most other epidemics. A Mr. Larkin, of New-York, claims to have discovered very extensive and productive wells a few miles from Tunebez, in Peru, near the mouth of the Guayaquil River. He commenced to work the wells in September last, and with what little machinery he has, has taken out nearly 500 barrels. With proper machinery, which has been ordered, the work will soon be commenced on an extensive scale. The company have obtained a grant of land covering about 40 miles of coast, and running 40 miles into the interior. So far, the oil has been taken out along the beach, and has been shipped to Lima. The wells already sunk were from 100 to 283 feet, through soap-stone principally, but sometimes through hard conglomerate rock; but a considerable yield has resulted from boring only fifty feet from the surface. We have also reports of oil and coal discoveries near Aspinwall, but what reliance can be placed on them I do not as yet know.

Mr. Seward's notification to Ecuador that she must pay the claims of the United States against her without further delay, causes a considerable talk here. The United States gunboat *Mohongo* is now at Guayaquil, it is said with orders to enforce a settlement.

Our election for Governor of the State came off last Sunday. Gen. Olarte, who now commands the military here, was elected without opposition—the Liberal Party, which is largely in the majority throughout the State, having abstained from voting—first, because their votes would have been virtually rejected in most of the districts; and second, because had they been received, the Government count would have been made sufficiently large, votes or no votes, to overcome them. In Panama there was only one vote against Olarte.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala, reached here from Washington on the 9th, and left for his post on the 11th.

The U. S. gunboat *Florida* left Aspinwall for St. Thomas on the 8th, she having been relieved by the *Bienville*, commanded by Capt Reed Worden. The *St. Mary's* is at Panama.

FROM PANAMA.

All Quiet on the Isthmus—Revival of Trade in Chili and Peru.

Panama, Tuesday, June 12.

The steamship *Arizona*, from New-York, arrived on the 9th instant. Her mails and passengers left for San Francisco the same evening per the *Golden City*.

Everything is quiet on the Isthmus. The rainy season has thoroughly set in. Late dates from the interior bring no important news.

President Mosquera had arrived at the Capital and was well received.

The news from Central and South America is unimportant.

Everything on the South Coast has assumed a pacific order since the Spanish fleet left, and business is improving.

The California steamer arrived this morning with $1,300,000 in treasure, and 356 through passengers.

No news from Mexico.

Central America.

There is no news of interest from any of the five States. All are at peace.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brutal Murders in York County.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 20.

George Squills, aged 72 years, and his granddaughter, aged 11, were brutally murdered on Sunday evening last, near Rossville, in York County, in this State.

Mrs. Squills, the grandmother, was also terribly injured, and, at last accounts, was in a dying condition.

An Irishman named Donovan has been arrested on suspicion of committing the deed. The weapon used is supposed to have been a hatchet.

Money is believed to have been the object of the murderer.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, June 20.

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company to-day, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: A. H. Barney, D. N. Barney and Henry Kup, of New-York; John Newell, James Mason and T. P. Hardy, of Cleveland; John Gardiner, of Norwalk, Ohio; S. M. Young and T. H. Hoag, of Toledo, Ohio. The officers elected were John Newell, President, L. D. Rucker, Superintendent, and William F. Stanton, Secretary and Treasurer.

The New State Insane Asylum.

Albany, Wednesday, June 20.

The Governor has appointed the following named persons Commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on or near the Hudson River, below Albany, upon which to erect a Hudson River Asylum for the Insane: A. W. Palmer, of Armenia; Wm. S. Kenyon, of Kingston; John Falconer, of New-York; Dr. J. M. Cleveland, of Utica; Joseph B. Taylor, of New-York.

Annual Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches.

Buffalo, N. Y., Wednesday, June 20.

The annual Conference of the Western Unitarian Churches begins to-day. About 150 members have already arrived, and by to-morrow it is expected that as many as 250 delegates will have assembled. Many prominent Unitarian ministers from the East are also here, including Dr. Bellows, Rev. Mr. Hepworth and others. The Conference will last five days.

The Africa Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, June 20.

The steamship *Africa*, which sails this afternoon, takes 11 passengers for Halifax and 118 for Liverpool. She carries no gold, but about $16,000 in silver.

Large Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 20.

The buildings and machinery of the Chicago Rolling Mill Company were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $200,000, of which $40,000 is insured.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Monthlies for July.

"Porte Crayon's" recollections of the war is the leading, and almost the only real attraction of *Harper's New Monthly*, (New-York: Harper & Brothers,) for July. This installment covers Paterson's famous campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Strother confines himself less closely to his diary than he did in the first paper, and the narrative gains in liveliness thereby. We have two articles on Natural History—one entitled "Some Curious Homes," showing us the way in which mice, bees, hornets, &c., build their nests, and another on the "Food of Birds." Perhaps a lively paper on the "Study of Legs" might also come under this general classification. "A Look at Lisbon" is well illustrated, but the statement that "public attention has *recently* been attracted to that city by the unfortunate firing into Belem tow r," sets the reader to thinking when that event transpired. The necessity of disposing of "Armadale," which occupies over twenty pages of this number, stands in the way of giving the usual variety, and besides that, the miscellaneous articles are not in themselves as interesting as usual. The sketch of "Francis Asbury," the great Methodist Bishop, and "The Education of the Colored Population in Louisiana," are valuable papers, but rather heavy, and the other articles are not specially noticeable.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) certainly opens very unpleasantly. Since it is hard to conceive any motive which could impel any one to forge such a narrative as that of "George Dedlow," whose "case" forms the theme of the first article, it is safe to conclude that the story is real, and in that case his friends should have prevented him from parading before the public his great calamity—the loss in the late war of both legs and arms—even for the sake of giving an account of sundry curious but excessively painful and almost revolting psychological phenomena. The other war paper, "the Retreat from Lenoir's and the Siege of Knoxville," by Major Burrage, is in decided contrast to this, for it is a direct and plain, but perfectly clear, account of one of the most glorious passages in the recent contest. Thousands will cordially welcome the reappearance of Prof. Agassiz in the first paper of a series upon "The Physical History of the Valley of the Amazon," which, judging by this article, promises to be a most valuable and entertaining contribution to our popular scientific literature. Mr. Bayard Taylor gives a very appreciative sketch of Friedrich Ruckert, in whose death has passed away "the sole survivor of the minor gods who inhabited the higher slopes of the Weimar Olympus," and Prof. Goldwin Smith contributes a sketch of travel in Normandy. Mrs. Stowe preaches a sermon "On Good Health," from her chimney-corner. It is full of useful and practical suggestions, but some will be inclined to question her assertion that "perfect spiritual religion cannot exist without perfect physical religion," which last she defines as "good health." Will the religious journals grant that the sicker a man may be the less of a Christian he becomes? The passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book are thoroughly admirable this month. They are purged of the meaningless trivialities to which we have several times alluded, and by their quiet humor and genial description, show how ardent a lover of nature the great author was, and whence he drew much of his inspiration. Mr. Bryant contributes a noble poem on the Death of Slavery; Mr. Longfellow, a sonnet on the translation of the *Divina Comedia*, upon which he is now engaged, and James Russell Lowell, a few verses addressed to J. B., who sent him a seven-pound trout. There are also a number of short prose articles which give variety to this number of the *Atlantic*.

—The articles on rural topics which Mr. Mitchell is contributing to *Hours at Home* (New-York: C. Scribner & Co.) deserve a wide circulation. They are full of practical suggestions, derived from Mr. Mitchell's own experience, and are put with that grace and humor of which he is so complete a master. The second paper is devoted to the contrast between the "English and American Wayside." Mr. Mitchell affirms that "not one American farmer in twenty knows what really good plowing is," and then he sketches, in a graphic way, the deficiencies in our modes of cultivation, as compared with those practiced in England. Those who are in doubt just what to make of that famous book, *Ecce Homo*, will gladly welcome the criticism by that clear-headed thinker, Prof. H. B. Smith. He accepts the book as a defence of supernaturalism against rationalism, and welcomes it as a valuable contribution to the literature of the times, although he waits to see to what ground the writer will advance in his next work before he indorses him unreservedly. Mr. G. W. Benedict contributes an interesting paper upon the late Judge Foot; Col. J. G. Wilson writes pleasantly of Gen. Scott; Dr. Schaff has a scholarly and interesting article on "Ancient Hymnology;" W. W. Thomas, late United States Consul at Gottenburg, gives a brief reminiscence of the late Frederica Bremer, and copious extracts are made from the biography of Prof. Silliman. There are other articles which we cannot find space to enumerate.

—The *Galaxy* for July 1 fully sustains its claim to be considered a magazine of "entertaining reading." "The Claverings" and "Archy Lovell" are continued. "Pharaoh's Horses" is a well-told romantic story of the late war, in which a Union Major, a Yankee schoolmistress and a wicked rebel (in love with the pretty schoolmistress, of course, but who gets drowned after an attempt to abduct her in a blockade-runner) are the principal characters. The "Elements of the Art of Poetry," by Edmund Clarence Stedman, is a thoughtful, sensible essay, containing many suggestions which may be valuable to young writers. "English Parties," by George M. Towle, gives a clear analysis of the political situation in England, with special reference to the question of reform. By far the most interesting article in the number is Henry J. Tuckerman's critical analysis of the genius of our greatest landscape painter, Edwin Church, some of whose principal works are described by the writer with just appreciation. "The Harvest of the Sea," by F. B. Perkins, discusses the gradual diminution in the supply of fish, and also the various methods of artificial breeding. Mr. George Wakeman contributes an entertaining article entitled "Tormenting the Alphabet," and Professor Blot continues his useful and interesting papers on the "Art of Dining." The poetry of this number is not, we are constrained to say, quite up to the standard of the *Galaxy*.

—The illustrations given in this month's issue of *Our Young Folks*, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) would be enough to establish the reputation of a much more pretentious periodical. Mr. Fenn's picture of "Midsummer," is one of his sweetest conceptions, reminding one decidedly of Birket Foster, and the engraver has done full justice to the design. The next best engraving is by the same artist, and accompanies the article by Col. T. W. Higginson, entitled "Carrie's Shipwreck," which is an episode of the loss of the *Golden Rule*. Mrs. Stowe contributes a semi-allegorical sketch, and among the other writers are Elsie Teller, T. B. Aldrich, Lucy Larcom, J. Warren Newcomb, Jr., Carleton, &c.

—The contents of the *Catholic World* are about equally divided between original and selected articles, many of the latter being translations. The papers on religious topics are, as the name of the magazine indicates that they must be, decidedly and avowedly Catholic. The "Nearest Place to Heaven," the "Use and Abuse of Reading," and "Problems of the Age" are among the leading original articles; and the translations include "The Trust of St. Paul," "Eugene de Guerin's Letters from Paris," &c., &c.

—*Beadle's Monthly* (New-York: Beadle & Co.) has an illustrated article on that inexhaustible topic—Utah and its inhabitants; and in addition there is the usual variety of stories, poems, &c., &c.

Strahan's Magazines.

—We hear, now and then, of "born magazine writers," but Mr. Alex. Strahan must be classed as a "born magazine publisher." The periodicals which he issues in London and reproduces here are got up in excellent taste and very handsome style. The most ambitious is the *Cotemporary Review*, which can best be described as a monthly "quarterly," if the Hibernicism is admissible. This is a handsome octavo pamphlet of 140 pages, elegantly printed, and devoted to more elaborate and careful discussion than is usually looked for in the more popular magazines. The June number of the *Cotemporary Review* contains a paper on "Philosophy and Theology," by Prof. Mansel; one on "Montalembert and the Origin of Monasticism in the East and West," by Rev. W. C. Lake; "Thoughts on Christian Art," by Rev. Mr. Tyrwhitt; a review of *Ecce Homo*, by Rev. E. T. Vaughn; an article on "Schubert and Chopin," by Rev. H. R. Hawris; and a summary of "Recent Geographical and Historical Progress in Zoology," by Rev. H. B. Tristam, M. A. Thoughtful men, for whom the *Review* is specially designed, will find in it abundant material for study.

—The *Sunday Magazine*, edited by Dr. Guthrie, and *Good Words*, edited by Dr. MacLeod, have established their reputations on this side the Atlantic as well as on the other, and the June issues perpetuate the well-known characteristics of each. *Good Words* has an article by an English officer descriptive of a trip from New-York to San Francisco, and the *Sunday Magazine* has the usual variety of religious sketches, stories, poems, &c., &c. Both of these periodicals are handsomely illustrated. American readers, however, will be likely to class them as rather heavy, and it hardly seems probable that either of them can gain a very wide circulation here as compared with our popular magazines.

—The *Argosy* comes more nearly upon the ground held by *Harper's* and the *Atlantic*, but it is to be feared that Charles Reade's story of "Griffith Gaunt" may freight the craft a little too heavily. It occupies about thirty pages—nearly a third—of the June number. Besides this, however, there are poems by Alexander Smith, Ike Craig and Robert Buchanan, as well as prose contributions by J. Ruffini and Anthony Trollope.

THE COMING CROPS.

PROSPECTS OF CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO, &c.

A General Review.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 13.

As usual the intelligence from the various parts of our extensive country in relation to the prospects of the crops is a mixture of good, bad and indifferent reports. In some sections the very finest evidences of abundance are presented, while in others there is no hope that anything will be harvested to repay the toil of the farmer. Then again the fly and the rust are attacking the wheat, and the grubworm the corn, while too much rain here and too little there, are shading the brilliancy of early appearances. One fact appears to be universally admitted, which is that greater breadths of land have been planted this season than at any former period. This will justify the calculation of a much larger yield, supposing all other influences to be equal, and place the public mind at rest on the subject of plenty, and a prosperous future. In West Virginia the wheat crop is reported by the Press of that region to be an almost total failure, and the corn very backward; everything else will be abundant. In Tennessee the weather has been remarkably cool—at or near the frost temperature—the effects of which, it is stated, must be seriously injurious. Wheat has suffered, and in some localities corn has been planted for the third time. Cotton has sustained its full share of the evils of this weather change. In other parts of the State, on the other hand, everything is lovely. It is computed that Memphis will ship 300,000 bales of cotton during the ensuing Fall and Winter, that sum being only a fourth less, as her statistics show, of the shipments of the most prosperous year prior to the war. From Arkansas and Georgia the cotton news is favorable. Florida has a two-thirds crop planted, compared with 1859-60. A yield throughout the cotton region of a quarter million bales is counted upon by some parties, while by others the estimate is reduced to half the amount. The freedmen are working well. In Ohio the cool temperature has prevented the shearing of sheep. Wool prices are inviting the attention of farmers, who, under the peace order of things, are in quite a state of uncertainty. Those whose opinions are entitled to weight, is the statement, from their long experience, and who are known to be fair and candid, regard fifty cents per pound as an extreme figure; and it is confidently predicted that if the market opens at that price it will break in ten days. It is thought that the better plan for the farmers would be to begin at a lower rate, and advance under the influence of an active competition. In Indiana and Michigan the wheat sustained considerable injury from dry weather, but on the whole the harvest, it is admitted, will be larger than usual. From the great Northwest wheat region the prospect, we are glad to say, is cheerful. Enough will be raised there to feed the world, including the armies of Europe now mustering for a grand conflict.

Tennessee.

From the Nashville Dispatch, June 15.

We have never known so complete a stagnation as pervades almost every department of business in Nashville at present. Nashville was hardly so dull during the financial crisis of 1857. It is not so, perhaps, to the same extent in other cities, yet we hear of considerable dullness where we should least have expected it. One fact which contributed largely to the dullness which has pervaded almost every branch of business here, was the large amount of money paid to the Government for property and material of various kinds, sold here and at other points in Middle Tennessee. This is much larger than generally supposed, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. This heavy withdrawal of the currency in circulation here has of course crippled very materially, and the vacuum thus created cannot be supplied until the crops are marketed in the fall. The prospect now is that Tennessee will produce much the largest crop ever grown in this State. The crop of tobacco promises to be large, perhaps not so large as immediately preceding the war, but of such magnitude as to constitute an important item in our resources. Then we have every prospect that the corn crop will be the largest ever produced in the State. If these prospects shall be realized, we may look for a revival of business early in the coming fall. As soon as these crops shall be brought into the market and sold, the people will have money with which to make their purchases. It is now pretty certain that cotton crops in the best of territory known as the Cotton States will fall greatly below the estimates of a few weeks ago. This will, of course, enhance the value of the crop that will be produced. We already have an indication of this fact in the advance in the price of cotton. It will, therefore, be a fortunate thing for Tennessee that so large a breadth of land has been planted in cotton, as it will enable our citizens to purchase what they may need, and at the same time contribute largely to the revival of business in Nashville. We therefore look forward to the gathering and marketing of the growing crops with no ordinary interest, because upon that event largely depends the revival of business in our city.

Georgia.

A correspondent writing to the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* from Houston County, says:

"Having had an opportunity of seeing a considerable portion of this county recently, I will endeavor to give you an impartial account of the prospects for a crop.

So far as I have seen there seems to be about two-thirds of the original cotton lands in cultivation the present season. Owing to the scarcity of seeds and the quality of them, a very poor stand is the general rule—the exceptions are very rare. The continued heavy rains have very seriously injured the cotton, and has so retarded the working of it that many planters have not yet gotten over with the first chopping. The grass is playing sad havoc with the cotton. A number of planters have become almost disheartened, and are offering to sell out very low. I have lately seen one who was reputed a No. 1 farmer, who offers 600 acres in cotton, 300 in corn, with use of the stock, tools, &c., and corn enough to feed on, for $10,000. The same land has made 300 bags of cotton.

The general impression is that this county will not make more than one-third of the amount of cotton that she raised in 1860. An insect, called cotton lice, sometimes very destructive, has lately made its appearance upon the cotton.

The corn crop is generally looking very well, and if no protracted drought should occur this Summer, an abundant yield may be expected.

The wheat crop of this county, which has just been harvested, to use a North Carolina phrase, is "middling good only."

There is a very general complaint of the working of the freedmen, and as an evidence that the complaint is not without cause, the planters are generally at least a month behind with their crops; this is owing in part, however, to a wet Spring. So far as my knowledge extends there have been very few difficulties between the whites and blacks, and those few have been of a trivial nature and promptly adjusted, generally to the entire satisfaction of both parties, by the gentlemanly agent of the Bureau, Col. J. D. Havis, a citizen of this county. No man who is disposed to deal fairly with the blacks can justly complain of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau as administered by Gen. Tillson, and when we take into consideration the fact that there is no limit to the construction of military law, we have abundant cause to feel that we have been blest by his appointment.

Another correspondent writing from Athens to the same journal, says:

"The wheat crops generally pretty good—injured somewhat by the late rains. Oats never better. Corn considerably in the grass just at this time. The freedmen are only working tolerably well. Provisions in the upper counties are uncommonly scarce. Some of the people are hard put to it to sustain life. I am credibly informed that in some of the counties North of this that there is not more than one family out of every twenty that has corn only as they buy it, and almost none for sale above Athens, and but very little wheat planted up there, and considerably injured with the rust in places; but the Irish potato crop is good and now ready for use. The corn crop up there is promising up to this time. The people are working all they can to make a good corn crop without regard to sex or size, &c., &c. W.

A planter writing from Talbot to the Macon *Telegraph* says:

"I write to say the prospects of the country are still poor. Few or none have near as much of cotton as they expected to cultivate. The stands from old seed have dwindled and died out to such an extent that much of it has been plowed up and planted in corn. Those who had new seed, and have been able to have the grass taken out in time, their cotton looks well. I think many felt less interest in the cotton when they saw it was almost certain there would be a tax of five cents a pound laid upon it. Your subscribers, and doubtless many others, began to plow up and plant corn under such a tariff. It is, and has been for several weeks past, very hard to get the negroes to chop it out fast enough, or work anything like as much as under the old standard. The women are a nuisance on all the plantations I have heard from, and the men favoring it—many of their children, large enough to do good service, are kept to wait on the lazy creatures. Already many have quit work, and in a few weeks it is probable that many more will be driven off or leave of their own accord, under some trivial pretext. I am fully convinced that most of the negro men are working just about enough to keep from being driven off, more particularly in the neighborhood of bureaus and villages. Be assured, Messrs. Editors, but few planters who can avoid it will risk their time and means again with any such a laboring class.

Wheat cutting has commenced, and it is badly injured with the rust. A half crop may be realized. Oats are good, and it is hoped enough will be made to feed the plowing stock to finish the stock. The growing corn crop is late, but is taking a good start now. The supply of old corn is about exhausted, and even if we make a half crop of wheat, I can hardly see where the masses are to get bread. We have had too much rain, and now too much grass, but with more propitious weather we may make a good corn crop, but hardly half a cotton crop.

Alabama.

A letter from Barbour County, Alabama, dated June 10, says:

"The crops here, as elsewhere, now form a topic of absorbing interest. It has rained almost every day since the beginning of the month; and on yesterday the 'flood-gates of Heaven' seemed to have been opened. If the frequent rains continue the consequences to the prospects of even a half crop will be disastrous. From Montgomery to Clayton and Eufaula, the fields generally are green with grass, and I noticed more than one field of corn in the creek bottoms that seem to have been entirely abandoned to the great enemy of the planters in the rainy season. In the Cowikee Creek section of this country, noted for its productiveness and large crops, the planters, as I learn, are much disheartened; and in addition to the great drawback of two much rain, the freedmen are reported to have relaxed their usual energy, and are becoming neglectful of their contracts with their former owners. My informant—an intelligent planter—reports that hundreds of acres have not been "chopped out" on account of the frequent and heavy rains, and if they continue, it will be impossible to kill the grass and weeds. The prospect then depends in a great measure upon the seasons for the remainder of the crop year, and if they continue good, I am pleased to learn that a very good crop may yet be made in the extensive and rich planting section of the county alluded to. The same may be said of other portions of this county, as well as of Montgomery and Macon Counties, to which my observations have extended. Some complaints have been made of bad cotton-seed, and in many cases where the plant has died from defective seed, they have been plowed up and planted with corn. The reports of the extensiveness of this difficulty to cotton growers, however, have been very much exaggerated. No harm will result from the occasional replanting in corn, for the grain crops have been too much neglected, in view of the prospective high price of cotton next Winter.

In view of all the obstacles to the planter it is hoped that Congress will not contribute to their embarrassment by the proposed cotton tax. If they have no regard for the pecuniary interest of the Southerners, the freedmen, and several thousand ex-officers and privates are interested, to no little extent, in the production of the great staple, for almost all the freedmen contracted to be paid in a portion of the crop.

A planter in Shuqualak writes to the Mobile *Times* thus: I do not think it possible that the crop in this county will reach more than one-half the number of bales that it did previous to the war, and in order to reach that point the season for the future must be a most auspicious one.

There is, I think, at least one-fourth less land in cotton than was usually planted before the war; the stand upon that, in many parts of the county where they planted old seed, is very defective. Many had no stand at all, and have to plant over and the cotton is just up, and in consequence of the continued rains the crops are fouler than I have ever seen them, and much more backward. Very few planters have yet been able to bring their entire crops to a stand, but have yet to chop out much of their cotton, and many have not touched them. A great many crops are so completely covered up with grass that I consider them irretrievable. For the last eighteen days in May we worked only three in consequence of the incessant rains; since that time we have been working as rapidly possible, only interrupted by an occasional shower, until Friday night last; since which time it has been raining constantly, and so heavily as to preclude the possibility of doing anything either with the hoe or plow. It is still raining while I write, and every river, creek and branch has overflowed its banks. From what I have said above you will readily perceive that the prospects for a full crop from the land in cotton is bad. I know that there is great recuperative power in cotton, if the months of July and August are favorable; but then in order to make a fine crop, you must have a stand and the crop must be free from grass and moderately forward, and none of these conditions will be realised the present season.

The negroes are working tolerably; but the labor is certainly less efficient than under the old system. When the weather is good, if they are closely attended to, the freedmen work quite cheerfully and well, but they do not get out as early in the morning as formerly, and stop longer at meals, and the women work lazily. When the weather is at all bad and disagreeable the women cannot be made to do anything at all, and the men do very little, and that with extreme reluctance; the consequence is that all the wet weather jobs about the farm which, under the old system was accomplished when the laborers could not go into the field, have now to be done when the weather is good and when work could be done in the crop.

I have twenty adult hands, have only 160 acres in cotton, and hope to be able to manage my crop pretty well if the rains will cease in any reasonable time. I have a very excellent and early stand upon 150 acres, and have hoed and plowed about 140 acres of it.

Mississippi.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

We give below full statistics of the cotton prospect in five counties of Mississippi, as reported to the Cotton Growing Association. By this report it will be seen that less one-third of the hands employed in 1860 are engaged this year in the production of cotton, and that only about one-third the number of acres are planted this year, which were cultivated in cotton in 1860. If the statistics of these five counties are a fair average of the number of hands employed, and the land planted throughout the State, it is very apparent that not more than one-third of a crop can be realized this year. In this State we think that there is at least half as many acres in cotton as there was in 1860 and '61. In many localities we are informed that there is two-thirds of the usual crop in cotton, while in some sections only a half crop is reported as being in cultivation.

The accounts from all sections concur in the statement that the labor is not more than one-half to two-thirds as effective as before the war. We have also universal reports of defective stands and grassy crops. It is too early in the season to calculate with any degree of accuracy what will be the probable extent of the crop. That it will be a very short crop is, we believe, generally conceded.

STATISTICS BY THE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Hinds County.—On 57 plantations, embracing 6,193 acres in cotton, there are 641 hands employed. Of these, 23 planted old seed, 14 mixed, and 20 new seed; 12 report good stands—the remainder bad. All report their crops very grassy and injured by too much rain.

On the same plantations in 1860, embracing 17,146 acres in cotton, there were 1,353 hands employed, producing 9,458 bales.

Chickasaw.—Forty-three plantations have 6,402 acres planted in cotton, employing 608 hands. In 1860, said plantations had 17,508 acres in cotton cultivation, with a working force of 1,539 hands, and produced 10,580 bales. The condition of the crop is not reported, but more than one-half answered that the laborers perform only half labor as compared with 1860, and the others estimate theirs at an average of two-thirds.

Carroll County.—On twenty-one plantations, embracing 1,600 acres in cotton, there are 222 hands employed—the per centage of work, as compared with 1860, being 65. Of these, 4 planted old seed, 11 new, and 6 mixed. Planting not finished before 1st inst. In 1860, on the same plantations, there were 4,100 acres in cotton, and 487 hands employed, producing 2,374 bales.

Madison County.—On 41 plantations, embracing 4,150 acres in cotton, and employing 570 hands, the per centage of work, as compared with 1860, is 62. Of the number reported, 21 planted old seed, 8 new, and 12 mixed; 15 reported good stands, the balance indifferent, and all in bad condition. On the same plantations in 1860 there were 13,180 acres in cotton, employing 1,155 hands, and producing 5,232 bales of cotton.

Copiah County.—On 39 plantations, embracing 3,511 acres in cotton, there are 215 hands employed—the percentage of work as compared with 1860 being 72. Of the number reported, 17 planted new seed—the balance old and mixed; 3 reported good stands—the balance bad stands. In 1860, on the same plantations, there were 439 hands employed, 3,831 acres cultivated, and 5,608 bales of cotton produced.

Recapitulation, 1866.—Number of plantations, 144; hands employed, 2,348; acres in cotton cultivated, 17,663.

Recapitulation, 1860.—Number of plantations, 144; hands employed, 5,6?5; acres in cultivation, 51,675—producing 27,8?6 bales of cotton.

TRAGEDY NEAR MEMPHIS.

The Son-in-Law of the Murdered Mr. Paine Revenges his Death, and is Himself Killed by his Uncle—Hughbanks and Henderson Killed, and Boyett and Wingate Seriously Wounded.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 17.

Our readers will remember that on Thursday morning last we published the particulars of the diabolical murder of Mr. Paine, near his residence on the Hallowford road, by a gang of three unknown ruffians, for the only reason that Mr. Paine could not, or would not, inform them of the whereabout of a pair of steers. Mr. Carmack, a son-in-law of Mr. Paine, it will also be remembered, escaped death from the same source merely by accident. On the evening of the murder of Mr. Paine a warrant was sworn out before Esquire Hall for the arrest of one George Hughbanks, on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, and given to Officer Saint to execute, which he did by producing the person of Hughbanks at the office of the 'Squire on Thursday morning. In the meantime, however, and while under arrest, Hughbanks acknowledged being present at the time of the killing of Paine, but disavowed any active connection with the transaction, although he confessed that Boyett, Wingate and himself composed the party, and that he gave countenance to its inhuman designs. He also stated to Officer Saint that he desired to turn State's evidence, and disclose the names and whereabouts of his companions, suggesting, at the same time, that he would like to accompany the officer and take him to the spot where these men were secreted. His suggestions were favorably acted upon, and after the burial of Paine, Officer Saint and his deputies—Messrs. Singleton, Grooms and Gridley—together with the prisoner, started for Mrs. Wilburn's old place, on the Hernando Road, about nine miles from the city. Upon reaching the place, the house was entered and the two men pointed out by Hughbanks, arrested and placed under guard. They gave their names as Frankfort Boyett and William Wingate. On their return to the city, and just as they had reached Nonconnah Creek, the party were met by Daniel Henderson, a brother-in-law of Mr. Paine and a nephew of Mr. Saint. He called Saint aside and told him he intended to kill the men, then and there, who had so brutally murdered his father-in-law. Mr. Saint remonstrated with him, and told him that the men had been disarmed, and were now under the protection of and amenable only to the law, and that they must not and should not be harmed while in his charge. With this Henderson turned his horse's head toward the woods, the party continuing their journey to the city. A short time after dusk, when about three miles from the city, on the Pigeon Roost road, and near Mrs. Roselle's farm, the party were startled by the report of a shot and the simultaneous fall of Hughbanks from the mule upon which he and Boyett were riding. On looking around, Henderson was seen rapidly advancing, pistol cocked and pointed, and coming up with Boyett, he shot at and wounded him, and turned in his saddle and shot Wingate; Boyett recovering himself, attempted to seek safety behind a fence, and while in the act of running was again shot, and this time brought to the ground by Henderson, who then turned and fired twice on his uncle, Mr. Saint; the first shot wounding the mule on which Mr. Saint was riding, and the second just grazing Mr. Saint's head. The officer then pulled his pistol and shot Henderson, the ball entering the spinal column and lodging in the region of the heart, which, strange to say, was the precise place which Henderson had but a few seconds before shot Hughbanks. Henderson died almost instantaneously. Wingate's wound will prove rather serious, the ball entering the left arm just above the muscle, and ranging downward, passed through the elbow, shattering the bone badly. It is thought that amputation of the limb will be necessary. Boyett was wounded twice—the first ball entering and passing through the lower part of the left arm, and glancing off through the knuckle of the middle finger; the second entering the arm also, and lodging in the shoulder. After the occurrence, Mr. Saint rode to the city and delivered himself up to Deputy Sheriff Lanford. This officer immediately started for the scene of the occurrence, and arrested and lodged in jail, early this morning, both Wingate and Boyett. An inquest was held over the remains of Henderson and Hughbanks by Esquire Hall, and a verdict rendered substantially in accordance with the facts above stated, exonerating Mr. Saint from all blame in the bloody affair. Upon hearing, Mr. Saint has been placed under $5,000 bonds.

THE LOOMIS FAMILY MOBBED.

Houses Burned—The Ringleaders Arrested.

The Utica *Herald* of the 18th says an event long prophesied and expected, but never till now consummated, occurred upon the notorious Loomis place, near Waterville, in the town of Sangerfield, early Sunday morning. The residence of this gang was surrounded by a mob and burned to the ground, together with the barn, hop-house and outbuildings adjacent. Plumb Loomis and another man were strung up until confessions were wrung from them. The particulars, more in detail, are as follows:

About daylight, or a short time before, the Loomis residence was surrounded by a large number of persons, variously stated at from sixty to one hundred; the house entered, and all the inmates taken prisoners and put in irons. Then commenced a search of the premises. It is stated that in the house, barn and other buildings, a large amount of property was discovered, supposed to have been stolen. A close search was made from cellar to garret, and some of the articles found were thrown out of the house, and others strewn around promiscuously.

Mrs. Loomis states that after the search had commenced, she followed the party up stairs, and found that the house had been fired in a closet, and that she procured a pail of water and put it out; also that upon going into another room, she found a straw bed torn open and fired. She turned that over and subdued the fire. She further states that she thinks the fire that burned the house was kindled in the cellar. The prisoners and some of the contents of the building were then removed to the street, and the house fired and completely destroyed.

The following were the persons taken prisoners: Rhoda Loomis, Cornelia Loomis, Grove L. Loomis and Plumb Loomis. The above were ironed, but there were several occupants of the house over whom a strict watch was kept, but who were not arrested. Soon after, the party being removed from the house, a Dutch boy, in the employ of the family, was taken and hung up to a tree, in order to make him confess, if possible, what he knew of the doings of the family, and others that were there. Nothing of importance was learned further than the man "Alvord," who, it will be remembered, the Loomises denied having been at the house on Saturday or Sunday, June 9 and 10, the latter being the day Officer Filkins claimed he shot him on the stairs, but who, they say, was not shot at all, was at the Loomis residence on Saturday, the 9th, and had a gun with him. After releasing the Dutchman, the party took Plumb Loomis and hung him up in the same manner, and called upon him to confess. He was served in this manner three times, and the last time, upon being let down, was found to be perfectly senseless. Between the hangings, he affirmed that he had not seen the man Alvord for five years; also, the man that shot Officer Filkens was a brother of Thomas Mott, now in Morrisville Jail; that he also fired the barn of Mr. Morris Terry, in Waterville, last Fall, and Mr. Conger's buildings, at Sweet's Corners, some time ago; that he (Mott) was paid by the Loomis family to do it; also, that Alvord was, on Sunday morning, shot twice by Officer Filkins, and that Grove took him away last Saturday.

Plumb further said that Mott and others, for whom there were papers, were away from his house now, but proclaimed his readiness to assist in finding them. Grove also expressed himself in the same manner. The party then proceeded to remove the horses and other live stock out of harm's way, and then fired the barn and shanties, destroying everything. The hop-house was the last building fired. A small barn or shanty that was back in the woods was not destroyed, being the only thing left standing on the premises. Mrs. Loomis said the party was composed of persons mostly from Madison County; that she did not know of there being any from Waterville connected with it. Others say Officer Stone, of Madison County, and a large posse of aids were present, and that they, with a party from North Brookfield, were the main movers in the affair.

Plumb Loomis was taken to Morrisville in irons. The others were released, on condition that they left those parts within thirty days. If seen about the vicinity after that time they forfeited their lives.

Although the family had been warned of the intended raid, no resistance was offered by any member of the family, and, therefore, no shots were fired; but had there been any, the attacking party were prepared to receive them, and give them a warm return. The family, after the occurrence, were sitting at the roadside on the fences, with scarcely anything left them but what they had on.

This affair, so sudden, evidently premeditated, and so successful in its object, will undoubtedly be hailed with gladness by those who have long suffered from the depredations of the Loomises, or who have watched their proceedings. Other will deprecate the fact that men, forgetful of what is just and proper, have been found thus willing to override law and destroy that love of order, a respect for which is the bulwark of a community's safety. One thing is certain, the Loomises, no matter how, are effectively cleaned out, with the hint pending that there are localities more healthy than Sangerfield. The whole history of the Loomis and Filkins quarrels are disgraceful. People generally, very possibly by this time, consider neither the Loomises or Filkins especially amiable people, and are inclined to condemn, with something like equal severity, the notorious members of the gang, and perhaps officious official.

Meteoric Explosion.

The Shreveport (La.) *Southwestern* reports the following:

Two gentlemen, a few days ago, while riding along the road, a short distance from this place, witnessed a curious occurrence during the daytime. A rain was coming up, preceded by a slight sprinkling, when at a short distance ahead they saw a large ball of fire descend slowly from the clouds and affix itself to the trunk of a tall dead pine, at the height of a few feet from the ground. Both called to each other simultaneously to notice the strange object, which, to use their own words, "blazed up where it stood like a candle." It so continued for a few seconds, when it suddenly exploded with a tremendous detonation, tearing the tree into a thousand splinters, and setting fire to the portion of the stump that remained. A considerable area was filled with falling foliage, and fragments scattered in every direction. Immediately upon the explosion, a streak of fire was seen shooting off horizontally from the tree, following the surface of the ground, passing within fifty or sixty feet of them, and of the character of a stream of lightning, as often seen descending from the clouds when it strikes. The sight was terrific in the extreme. The air became strongly impregnated with a pungent, sulphurous odor

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Evidences of Professional and Popular Esteem—Proceedings in the United States District Court.

The funeral ceremonies attending the burial services of the late Hon. James Humphrey, of Brooklyn, were conducted yesterday at the Church of the Pilgrims by Rev. Dr. Storrs, in an impressive and sympathetic manner. The death of Mr. Humphrey has given to many circles in Kings county a shock from which it will be difficult to recover. He was genial, kind, courteous and noble in all his ways, so eminent for the practical Christianity of his life that the poor and humble among his constituents have lost a friend and a supporter whose place cannot be supplied, while his political experience was so extended and his services so absolute that the little aspirants for office, who could not wait until the dead body of their friend was interred before they commenced intriguing, inwardly shudder when they compare their own insignificance with the lordly preëminence of the deceased.

All Brooklyn mourns him, and when the day came on which was appointed the final tribute of respect to his memory, the streets were filled with his fellow-citizens, his neighbors and friends, who vied with each other in friendly and grateful competitive demonstrations of regard.

The more immediate friends of the family assembled at the late residence of Mr. Humphrey at 2 o'clock P. M., where the customary service was performed by Rev. Dr. Storrs, after which in solemn procession the mourners went to the Church of the Pilgrims, on Henry-street, corner of Remsen. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Chas. L. Benedict, Anthony F. Campbell, Abiel A. Lowe, J. C. Brevort, J. S. T. Stranahan, H. E. Pierrepont, R. P. Bouck, Walter T. Hatch, Simeon B. Chittenden, W. A. Butler and Geo. W. Parsons, and they were accompanied by the Congressional delegation, consisting of Hon. Nelson Taylor, Fifth District; Hon. Daniel Morris, Twenty-fifth District; Hon. Charles H. Winfield, Eleventh District; Hon. William A. Darling, Ninth District; Hon. E. W. Dodge, Eighth District; Hon. Thos. T. Davis, Twenty-third District; Hon. Stephen Taber, First District; in charge of Mr. Goodenow, the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

In addition to these gentlemen, were the Mayor and Common Council, the members of the Bar, the members of the medical profession, several city clergymen, and a long line of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, with whom, for many years, Mr. Humphrey was closely bound by ties of public and private interest.

The procession moved slowly to the church, the body of which was reserved for the mourners and friends. The side aisles and galleries were crowded, and a great number of people stood upon the street, unable to gain admission to the church. Rev. Dr. Storrs headed the procession as it moved with the remains up the broad aisle. The pall-bearers rested the coffin upon the altar table and laid upon its lid an exquisite crown wreath and cross, prepared by the skillful hand of friendship as a last token of love and esteem.

The choir sang a hymn appropriate to the occasion, after which Rev. Dr. Budington, who, with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, shared Dr. Storrs' pulpit, read a Scriptural selection. Other introductory services prolonged the ceremonies until about 4 o'clock, when Dr. Storrs delivered a brief, eloquent and touching address, eulogistic in the highest degree of the life, character, services and attainments of the deceased. The well-known gentleness and culture of Mr. Humphrey, his scholarly tastes and habits, his truthfulness and high sense of honor, his kindness to his friends and his generosity to his enemies, his useful and honorable political career, his unselfishness and singleness of purpose, his purity of life, his eminent traits of home-love and friendship, and finally his Christian profession, attainment and death were depicted with the graphic eloquence so familiar to the lips of the reverend pastor, and so decided a portion of the rich treasures of the City of Churches.

After another hymn, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher led the vast congregation to the Throne of Grace in a most feeling and hearty petition for the welfare and consolation of the bereaved family; a prayer which sounded the depths of many a tearful heart, and bathed the saddened assemblage in a flood of hope and cheer and faith. The Benediction was pronounced, the body taken to the door, whence, after all had looked at the peaceful face, restful and pure as it was ever in life, it was taken to the beautiful slope at Greenwood, and laid tenderly by the hand of affection in its final home.

Proceedings in Reference to the Death of Hon. James Humphrey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT

Before Judge Benedict.

The Court was opened yesterday for the first time in the new Court-room, which was found to be a pleasant room to the eye, and apparently a pleasant one to speak in. After the return of process, the Judge announced that the calendar would be called, and cases could be set down for any day but yesterday.

After the calendar was called and cases set down, B. D. Silliman, Esq., United States District-Attorney, moved the adjournment of the Court as a token of respect to the memory of Hon. James Humphrey, whose funeral was to take place in the afternoon.

Mr. Silliman prefaced his motion with the following remarks:

In accordance with the wish of my brethren of the bar, and I doubt not in accordance also with the feelings of the Court, I rise to move the suspension of our accustomed duties in order that we may unite in the funeral ceremonies—the last sad tribute of affection and respect to our deceased friend and brother, James Humphrey. In his death the profession, the community, and the councils of the nation have lost an eminent and able lawyer—a useful and honored citizen—a pure, upright and faithful statesman. The resolutions adopted at the general meeting of the bar, held yesterday, and the earnest and eloquent language of the gentleman who addressed that meeting, attest their deep sense of the public loss and their high appreciation of his talents and his virtues. The strong and earnest language of those resolutions and addresses were not the words of strained or undeserved eulogy. They were but a simple and truthful tribute to distinguished worth. It is rare that we find combined in any public man merits so varied and so marked as those which adorned the character of Mr. Humphrey. Many men have learning, many men have integrity, many men have strong powers of reasoning, many men have cultivated taste and warm hearts, and refinement and gentleness of nature, but we seldom find such qualities so blended in a harmonious whole. To my junior brethren of the bar, who have become its active members since Mr. H. retired from its more constant duties, I may say that he was a model and an ornament to the profession. He possessed the higher qualities of mind and nature and learning of the higher walks of the law. He was conspicuous for that great foundation virtue on which all other virtues rest—truth. The Court was always sure, and the Jury soon felt sure, that he could not state as law or fact anything that he did not believe to be true. The Court knew that in stating the law or citing authorities he would make no partial statement—that he would conceal or withhold no qualifying part of a decision or a rule. He was courteous to his opponents. He was not of the vulgar school who indulge in personalities toward the opposite counsel, or who seek to carry their case by abuse of parties, or rudeness and unfairness to witnesses. He tried his cause on its merits and on the law, and the Court and the Jury knew when he closed that they had received from him a fair and honest and most able presentation of the case of his client. In his career, which was not brief, for he was approaching three score years when summoned by the inexorable call, Mr. Humphrey had achieved much. More fortunate than most of our calling whose fame ends with the grave, he had attained not only the honors of his profession—the *munera officii*—but he had been elected among the rulers of the land, and his name is honorably inscribed in the records of the nation. He had not only mastered the learning of the law, and become prominent in the ranks of the Bar as counsel and advocate, but he had participated in the administration of the Government of the country, and in its guidance at periods of critical and momentous importance. His excellent judgment and vigorous sense and practical business talents led to his early selection by our citizens as one of their municipal council. Thereafter he became their legal adviser and guide in the capacity of Counsel to the Corporation. The fidelity and ability and integrity with which he performed these duties indicated his fitness for a still higher sphere, and he was twice chosen by this great and intelligent constituency as their representative in the halls of Congress. How truly and loyally and faithfully he performed his duties there I need not say. We can only wish, for our city and ourselves, that his successor—whoever he may be—may emulate his example, and deserve the esteem and achieve the influence and usefulness which he attained and wielded in the councils of the nation.

The protracted ill health from which Mr. Humphrey suffered seemed never to have dulled his intellect or checked its action or enfeebled its powers. His body was weak and frail, but his spirit was strong and active. His attainments in professional and political knowledge were great. In general scholarship he had few superiors among us. He was a man of rare literary attainments. His taste, naturally delicate and refined, was cultivated by familiar knowledge of the best authors. His manners were those of a polished gentleman—graceful, amiable, courteous, refined. Always considerate of the feelings and sensibilities of others, he received the spontaneous respect, deference, and high regard of others toward himself. His fidelity to duty, to his friends, to his country, was as sure as the sun to his rising. In that hour of dread and doubt, when treason reared its crest, when so many, even in our own section of the country, gave uncertain signs, no man thought of asking, What will be the course of James Humphrey? It would have been impossible for such a heart and such a soul as his to be elsewhere than on the side of his country. All that he possessed—his very life's blood—would have been a free gift for her safety. In speaking of such natures, Sir, I cannot forbear allusion to another noble man whom death has so recently taken from us. Though Mr. Odell was not a member of our immediate profession, he was one of that brotherhood of good and pure and able and faithful men and patriots whom we all love and honor. Such men as Humphrey and Odell not only have our earnest regard and gratitude for their good deeds, but they leave examples the influence of which will bless their fellow-men long after they themselves have gone to their great reward.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Van Santvoord, who said: In rising to second the motion which has been made, I desire to say that I concur in the sentiments of appreciation of our departed friend which have been so well expressed by the District-Attorney. My acquaintance with Mr. Humphrey goes back to the time when he was a student in the law shool at New-Haven, then under the charge of Judge Daggett. I entered that school of sound legal learning before he had completed his course, and my acquaintance with him commenced there. It is not, therefore, inappropriate for me to state such impressions as I have received from my long acquaintance with him.

In that school he was distinguished for his amiable deportment and kindness, for his high literary culture, his patient industry and his careful investigation of what is controling in legal principles. He had the capacity in no ordinary degree of clearly stating legal propositions, a quality which is generally esteemed by the profession as essential to proficiency in ethical and polished science. Knowledge of principles is power; but to the effective use of that power the faculty of clear and definite statement, which he cultivated, is essential.

With these qualifications, his success as a lawyer was assured from the start. The question was only one of time, and, as we all know, the expectation was not disappointed. In his private and professional life he was altogether exemplary. His views of the great social and political questions which have shaken the Government to its foundation were embraced by him on solid convictions. I do not propose to enter upon these, but I may say that his public life was marked by integrity, firmness of purpose, and a following of what he believed to be right in principle and most conducive to the best interests of his country.

The removal of such a man from active life is always to be deplored. In his death was a loss sustained, not only by his family and his more intimate associates, but by the Bar, of which he was an honorable member; by the community in which he lived, and which was the better for his influence; by the Church in whose faith he believed, and by the State, of which he was a useful public servant. Over the graves of such men plants and flowers ever spring.

With these remarks, I second the motion, and I think further that some memorial should be prepared and entered in accordance with custom upon the minutes of the Court.

Mr. R. D. Benedict made a few remarks, noting that it was the moral excellencies of the deceased which especially made him an example, and would make him missed by the Bar and in the community.

The Judge said, I can add nothing to what has been said by the members of the Bar, except that I concur with everything that has fallen from the lips of the speakers. And in commemoration of the high patriotism and exalted works of Mr. Humphrey as a man and as a member of the Bar, I shall direct the Court to stand adjourned.

I also appoint Mr. Van Cott, Mr. Van Santvoord and Mr. Owen, a Committee to prepare a proper memorial to enter upon the minutes of the Court.

The Court then adjourned.

THE STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL CASE.

Sixth Day's Proceedings—The Plaintiff as a Witness—The Testimony all in.

The case of Senator Strong *vs.* George C. Bennett, of the Brooklyn *Times*, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Barnard, of the Kings County Circuit Court. The examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution was continued.

Gen. Crook recalled: In 1864 I thought I had charge of the Kent-avenue Bill; I was a member of the Assembly at the time; I offered an amendment to the bill empowering the Water Commissioners to annul any contracts entered into previous to 1862; that amendment was offered at the instigation of Water Commissioner Funk and Patrick Coyle, who was a contractor; Mr. Strong and Mr. Andrews disagreed with the amendment in the Committee, but it was finally amended to the satisfaction of all, and passed both Houses; I urged Mr. Strong to let it pass, and gave him good reasons for desiring it.

Cross-examined—I called at Mrs. Coyle's this morning, and told her that I was thunderstruck at Mr. Funk's testimony regarding the $2,500 alleged to have been paid to Mr. Strong to get that bill passed; she told me that she did put $2,500 in an envelope and gave it to her little boy, and she knew nothing further regarding it; I am anxious to know all about this matter, for I thought I had charge of the bill.

Mr. King sworn: I am President of the Brooklyn Water Board; I know that a bill regarding Kent-avenue was sent to Albany, but I do not know who drew it up.

Demas Strong sworn: I am the complainant in this suit; the $500 which I gave to Col. Welch was given me by Mr. Johnson, to give to some one who would keep watch of the Kent-avenue Bill, and try to secure its early consideration by the Legislature; I never received any stock in the Ridgewood Railway in consideration of services rendered; I never received any shares that I did not pay for; I was employed as counsel of the road six months after the passage of the bill; I subsequently purchased a few shares; before the passage of the bill I was in no way interested in the road; I never received any consideration for my vote on the Central Railroad Bill; in regard to the Greenpoint Railroad Bill, Mr. Messerole asked me to favor the bill, and I told him I could tell better after I saw the bill; the bill passed the Assembly as an absolute grant to individuals; the Senate Committee created a corporation of the men whose names are mentioned; I was not interested in the bill, by names or otherwise, previous to its passage; I never saw Mr. Funk in regard to the Kent-avenue Bill; I never told him it would cost $5,000 to get it through; I never intimated that $5,000 or any other sum was to be paid to me in reference to that bill; I do not know the son of Mr. Coyle alluded to; I never saw him; neither he nor any one else gave me $2,500 in reference to that bill; I never asked Mr. Funk for the balance of the $5,000; I told Mr. Mackay that if he came to Albany about his bill he would have to bring $175 or $200 to spend among the lobby members; I was never impeached in California; I was escorted to the boat by the Common Council and others when I left, as a token of respect; when I returned the Common Council voted me the freedom of the city as a mark of respect; I did not leave at the request of the Vigilance Committee—on the contrary, that Committee treated me with the greatest respect.

Cross-examined—I had a bargain with Johnson to go to Albany to attend to the Kent-avenue Bill; he employed me as a lawyer to look after his interest; I suggested an amendment which would cover him; I spoke before the committee in favor of the amendments I offered; I also spoke to Mr. Phelps and Col. Welch; I received the $500 either just before the bill was defeated or just afterward; it was near the end of the session; the check was drawn on a Brooklyn bank; I had been to Albany before receiving the money in reference to that bill; I went there ten or twelve times; during the session of 1863, Johnson desired me to take charge of his interest in the bill; he wanted it killed, and I was in favor of its passing; the amendment which I suggested was to allow compensation for damages, which amendment satisfied Mr. Johnson as being just and equitable; the check was not given to me at the first interview; I cannot fix the time when I received it; the amendment I offered was for the benefit of all residents on the avenue, as well as Mr. Johnson; I had several interviews with Col. Welch on the subject of the bill; I said to him in effect that I wished him to assist me in getting the bill through, and he replied, "Very well;" the Ridgewood Railroad has not been built; I owned at one time 46 shares; I own none now; I was appointed a director in 1865; the Company was organized in 1861; it is a defunct institution now; I do not know of any stock in any road being signed and issued in blank; it is frequently assigned from one party to another; it was rumored at Albany that the Central Railroad had furnished large sums of money to secure the passage of their bill increasing the rates of fare; such rumors were printed in the newspapers; I cannot explain the necessity of spending money among the lobbyists to secure the passage of any bill; lobbyists, as a general thing, are good drinkers, and people generally spend money in that way among them when they want bills passed; the lobbyists pretend to have influence with the members, and with the clerks and committees; I told Mr. Mackay he ought to have $175 or $200 for his own expenses; he asked me what the expense would be, and I told him; I know that it costs money for a man to stay at Albany; lobbyists have considerable influence one way or another, personal and otherwise, with members, and others; it was after I was elected a Senator, and I think after I took my seat that I gave to Mr. Mackay the advice in regard to his expenses at Albany; I had had experience in securing legislation at that time, and knew it was expensive; I am not positive that this conversation occurred after I was elected, it may have been before.

Q. Did you or did you not receive from William Beard the sum of $8,000 in payment for your vote and influence in securing the passage in the Board of Aldermen at the time you were a member, of a claim for $27,000 in his favor?

Objected to and objection sustained; the witness, however, desired to answer the question.

Examination continued—I never received the sum of $2,500 from Mr. Murphy for my vote and influence to secure the passage of any bill; I never received a check or any other valuable consideration for my legislative services.

Redirect examination—I gave the check for $500 to Col. Welch, because I understood he had been instrumental in securing consideration for the Kent-avenue Bill, and I was told to pay the money to him; I paid little attention to the bill myself after it went to the Committee; the $500 had been handed to me by Johnson to pay expenses on the bill at Albany; I was glad to get rid of the money.

Mrs. Catharine Coyle sworn in behalf of the defence: I know Mr. Strong by reputation; I also know Mr. Funk; he called at my house one Sunday nearly two years ago, and had some conversation with my husband; the next morning I put $2,500 in greenbacks in an envelope, and gave it to my son and put him in a wagon and sent him away; I do not know of my own knowledge what became of that money; the boy's father was in the wagon with him; I heard the directions given to the boy what he was to do with the money; a gentleman called to see me yesterday morning; I do not know who it was.

Mr. Funk recalled: Mr. Strong called at my house to see me on Sunday morning previous to my going to see Mr. Coyle; the bill was intended to relieve Coyle; he said he wanted some more money; I told him I had not got any for him, but would go and see Coyle; I did go to see Coyle the same day about it.

Cross-examined—I was not Coyle's security on his contract.

William B. Lewis sworn: I know the boy George Coyle; I have seen him near Mr. Strong's office; he passed me on the steps leading to Strong's office; this was in the Winter of 1864; I think he was coming down as I went up; I saw Mr. Funk that day; I saw Mr. Strong in Gen. Crook's office immediately after; I did not see any envelope in either Mr. Strong's hand or in the boy's; I had some conversation with Mr. Funk that day in relation to what he saw at Strong's office.

Cross-examined—I saw Mr. Strong in the office, sitting at his desk; the boy was in the passage-way, I think; I went in to see Mr. Crook, but he was not in.

Redirect examination—On the same day that I saw the boy at Mr. Strong's office I heard the details of the transaction.

Joshua Carhart sworn: I reside in Brooklyn; I know Mr. Strong; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; I would not believe him under oath if there was any pecuniary interest at stake; otherwise I might.

Cross-examined—I have not been in business for some time; I never lived in New-Jersey; I was formerly a contractor in Williamsburgh; I know Mr. Strong lied about me most outrageously; I dislike the man, because I think he would take a bribe without any hesitation; I think he is a dishonest, bad man; my impression is formed from the speech of people; I never spoke to him in my life; I never was present at any trial in New-Jersey; I have no malice against Mr. Strong.

Ethan R. Pratt sworn: I know Mr. Strong; I have not known his reputation for the last two or three years; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; basing my opinion of him upon the speech of people, I would not believe him under oath where his interest was at stake.

Cross-examined—I have not friendly feelings toward Mr. Strong, but am not his personal enemy; I have had litigation with him and recovered a judgment against him.

Mr. Scholes recalled: I know Mr. Strong's reputation for truth and veracity; from his reputation I would not believe him under oath in a matter where he was interested.

F. W. Jennings recalled: I know Mr. Strong's reputation for truth and veracity; I would not believe him under oath where his interests were concerned.

J. B. Messerole sworn: I reside in Williamsburgh; I know Mr. Strong; have known him fifteen or twenty years; his reputation for truth and veracity is bad; I think his oath would go according to his interests.

John H. Bergen for the complainant: I am partner of Gen. Crook; I heard the evidence of Mr. Lewis; at the time of which he speaks Mr. Strong had no office with Gen. Crook; he had a desk in our office up to the Fall of 1863.

The case was here rested. Previous to the adjournment, Mr. Jenks passed a very handsome eulogy upon Hon. James Humphrey, M. C., who was an esteemed member of the Brooklyn Bar. The members of the Bar resolved to attend his funeral in a body.

Mr. Williams also made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which the Court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning. The summing up of the case will take place to-day, and it is said that the counsel on each side will occupy at least three hours in presenting the case to the Jury.

Board of Education.

The Board met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in the absence of President McLean, Commissioner Vance was called to the Chair. After several routine communications from Ward Trustees had been read, Commissioner Warren introduced a letter from the Special Joint Committee of the School Board and City Council of Boston, acknowledging the courtesies which were extended by the New-York Board of Education on the occasion of the Bostonians' visit to this City, and it was ordered that the latter be entered on the journal. On motion, the Finance Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing clerical pay in the clerk's office. Commissioner Allen moved a resolution directing the Committee on Teachers to report upon the propriety of basing the salaries of feminine teachers upon the average attendance of pupils in their schools respectively. The Finance Committee were authorized to make a requisition upon Comptroller Brennan for $300,000. The Committee on School Furniture recommended, and the Board ordered that hereafter the Clerk of the Board shall keep an accurate record of the pianos which may be in use in the public schools. The Committee on Colored Schools reported the re-numbering of the five public schools for colored children. On motion of Commissioner Farr, the voluminous report of the Committee on Reorganizing the Evening Schools was made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

The Finance Committee reported that, under the late act of the Legislature, transferring the jurisdiction of the Free Academy, and providing a special fund for its support as the College of the City of New-York, the unexpended sums of money appropriated for the support of the Free Academy cannot be required for these purposes, and that therefore these sums should be transferred to the accounts for purposes for which they may be required. The amount of the Free Academy appropriation is $100,000, and for repairs $5,000. The expenditures to the 1st of May were $36,662 65, and the sum unexpended is $68,337 35. This sum, under the recommendation of the Committee and vote of the Board, is to be set apart and paid as may be required, as follows: For all purposes for which the school moneys of the year have not been appropriated, $50,000; for salaries of teachers in ward schools, $14,000; and for gas in ward and evening schools, $4,337 35.

On motion of Commissioner Warren, the Board adjourned to 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening next.

Quoiting.

CHALLENGE FROM HODGSON TO M'LAREN AND GIBSON.

Wm. Hodgson, of Pittsburgh, the noted shyer of the disc, has issued a challenge to James McLaren, of Newark, the champion, or James Gibson, of New-York, to play a match at quoits, the game to take place in Philadelphia. The terms of the challenge are 61 chalks up, 18 yards distance, with stiff clay sticking ends, the hub to be an inch above the clay; to measure from the centre of the hub, for from $500 to $1,000 a side. Hodgson is considered one of the best players in the country, and last year wrested the championship from Gibson, but was subsequently beaten by McLaren, of Newark. The Newark ex-champion is in the best practice, and we expect to hear in a few days that he has accepted the *defi*.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Exception at Trial—Not Necessarily Reduced to Form when Taken and Before the End of the Trial—Secondary Evidence, and the Rule as to the Search for Primitive—Attachment—It will not issue against a Debt owing a non-resident Insolvent as Assets in his Debtor's hands at the instance of his Creditor.

James K. Simpson et al. Plaintiffs in Error vs. Austin Dall et al.—This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. The defendants in error were a mercantile firm in Baltimore, Maryland, and the plaintiffs in error were a firm doing business at Rogersville, Tennessee. Another Baltimore firm, Messrs. Dunham & Kerfoot, failed, owing defendants in error, while the plaintiffs in error, Simpson & Co., were indebted to the insolvents.

The failure of Dunham & Kerfoot occurred in March, 1858, and soon after defendants in error caused letters to be written to an attorney at Rogersville, Tenn., inclosing two notes of Dunham & Kerfoot, together with a statement of their indebtedness, (which was not wholly due,) and directing him to attach the indebtedness of plaintiffs in error to Dunham & Kerfoot, to secure the debt due from that firm to plaintiffs in error.

These letters, as alleged, were taken from the Post-office at Rogersville by one of the plaintiffs in error, and by him opened and read, and detained for some days from the attorney to whom they were addressed. Thereupon, as averred by defendants in error, and before an attachment could be served out, the plaintiffs in error remitted to Dunham & Kerfoot, at Baltimore, the amount of their indebtedness, and thus defeated the intended attachment in favor of the defendants in error, in consequence of which they failed to collect their debt due from Dunham & Kerfoot.

The defendants in error were successful below, and plaintiffs appealed to this Court, contending that the Court erred in admitting parol evidence of the contents of the letters alleged to have been opened, without first requiring sufficient evidence of their loss; that the Court erred in the charge to the Jury "that if the defendants (appellants) were about to remove their property beyond the limits of the State, the plaintiffs (appellees) would have the right to attach such property; that indebtedness to Dunham & Kerfoot was property within the meaning of the statutes of Tennessee; that if the defendants, (appellants,) by an arrangement with the insolvent creditors, intended to pay portions of their debt, and convert other parts into negotiable securities, so as to defeat the power of the plaintiffs (appellees) to collect their debts from the insolvent non-resident creditors, who were plaintiffs' (appellees') debtors, such conduct would amount to a removal of the property from the limits of the State; and, if such measures were in contemplation, the plaintiffs (below) would have the right to attach such indebtedness to prevent its removal and to secure their debt." It was insisted that as the defendants in error were not creditors of the plaintiffs in error, and had no claim of any kind against their persons or property, such a remedy would not lie; that the payment of a debt by a debtor to a creditor before the rights of any creditor of that creditor have attached, regardless of the motive which influenced the debtor to pay, would not be cause for the issuance of an attachment, and that the issuance of such a process in such a case would effectively destroy credit and commerce; that the statutes affording the writ of attachment must be understood to apply to property which the creditor could have supposed would not be carried out of the State, and to such property as was looked to by the creditor as his security when the debt was contracted; and it is unreasonable to extend it to such a species of "property" as is attempted in this action, which, from its very nature, the creditor could not have expected to remain within the limits of the State; that an attachment would not have been sustained, because it would have been founded on an allegation of the mere *removal* of the property, and not on an allegation of *removal to the injury of the creditor*; and that its provisions should not be so understood as to interrupt or discourage commerce, or so as to enable one creditor to seize and apply to the payment of his debt the effects of an insolvent, to the exclusion of all others.

The defendants in error reply that they had a right, under the laws of Tennessee, to attach in the hands of the plaintiffs in error the debt due from them to Dunham & Kerfoot, and to attach for that portion of their debt which was not due, as well as for that which was; that the term "property" includes lands and tenements, money, goods and chattels, things in action, evidences of debt, &c.; that their right to attach was defeated by the wrongful acts of plaintiffs in error; that the detaining and opening of the letters from their firm to their attorney by the plaintiffs in error, thus obstructing free communication between them, and availing themselves of information thus acquired to defeat the right of defendants in error to attach the assets of Dunham & Kerfoot in the hands of plaintiffs in error, was a wrongful and illegal act by statute and at common law injurious to the defendants in error, and for which they were entitled to redress by action on the case.

As to the admission of parol evidence in respect to the letters, it was insisted that their loss was sufficiently proven, and that, in any event, no exception was taken to the ruling at the time, and was, therefore, not available here.

By the Court—Mr. Justice DAVIS delivering the opinion:

It is contended by the defendants in error, that the rulings of the Circuit Court, which are alleged to be erroneous, were not saved during the progress of the trial, and cannot, therefore, be investigated here. If this was so it would be fatal; but we do not thus interpret the record. It is well settled that bills of exception are restricted to matter which occurred during the progress of the trial; but it is not necessary, neither is it the practice, to reduce to form every exception that is taken, and before the trial is at an end. It will do for the Judge to note them as they occur, and after the trial is over, if it is desirable, to preserve them they can be properly embodied in a bill of exceptions. In this case the bill of exceptions is unskillfully drawn, and is justly subject to criticism; but it clearly enough appears that the rulings of the Circuit Court, which are sought to be reviewed here, were excepted to in proper time, and when the cause was on trial, and not afterward. If this be so we cannot allow a valuable right to be defeated, because the Judge carelessly used a word in the present tense, when the true expression of his meaning required the use of a word in the past tense.

It is a fair inference from the bill of exceptions, that the defendants excepted to the introduction of secondary evidence of the contents of certain letters, when the Court decided to admit it; and it is an equal inference that they also excepted before the Jury retired from the bar, to each of the series of instructions which the Court gave the Jury. The bill of exceptions is, therefore, valid, and brings to our notice the proceedings of the Circuit Court, which are claimed to be erroneous.

The theory of this action is that the defendants in error, who resided in Baltimore, Md., in March, 1858, addressed two letters to Theodore Allen Jones, an attorney-at-law in Rogersville, Tenn., which, in his absence, were opened and read by James M. Duff, one of plaintiffs in error, and their contents communicated to his copartners, and then were detained for the purpose of obstructing the defendants in error in the prosecution of an attachment suit against the indebtedness which the plaintiffs in error owed to Dunham & Kerfoot, a mercantile firm also residing in Baltimore. These letters were not produced at the trial, and the Court permitted Jones to testify as to his recollection of their contents. This action of the Court was excepted to, because no sufficient evidence of their loss had been made to justify it. The best evidence in the power of the parties must always be furnished, and the Court was not authorized to allow secondary evidence of the contents of these letters to go to the Jury, unless it was shown that they were either lost or destroyed.

The well-settled rules of evidence require this, and the danger of departing from them is well illustrated in this case, for on the important point of the dates and amount of the notes the testimony of the witness was imperfect, and wanting in clearness and precision. In order to show the loss of the letters, it was necessary to prove that a diligent search had been made for them where they were most likely to be found. There is no general rule as to the degree of diligence in making the search; but the party alleging the loss is expected to show "that he has, in good faith, exhausted, in a reasonable degree, all the sources of information and means of discovery which the nature of the case would naturally suggest, and which are accessible to him."—1 Greenleaf's Ev., Section 558.

In this case, this plain rule of evidence was palpably violated; for there was no diligence whatever used to obtain the letters, and no such search as would justify the Court in inferring that they were lost. James R. Cooke, the attorney, went to the place of trial, under the belief that Jones, who was to be a witness, had the letters and would bring them. Jones was in the same category. Neither had made any special search for them, for each rested in the conviction that the other was the custodian of them. It was a case of pure negligence, and should have been so treated by the Court. To approve the ruling of the Court would justify the admission of secondary evidence on the merest pretence, and would do away entirely with the necessity of producing primary evidence. We cannot countenance a practice so loose and such a manifest departure from the plainest legal principles.

The decision on this point remits the cause to the Circuit Court, but as it may be tried again, we are called upon to go further, and decide the merits of this controversy as they are involved in the instructions which the Court gave to the jury. Among other things, the Court substantially charged the jury that if Simpson & Co. were about to remove their property beyond the limits of the State, Dall, Gibbon & Co. would have the right to attach it, and that they could not pay their debt to Dunham & Kerfoot, who were insolvent, so as to defeat the measures which Dall, Gibbon & Co. had in contemplation to prevent it. Such a doctrine as this would effectually destroy credit and commerce.

If Simpson & Co. were indebted to Dunham & Kerfoot, they surely had a right to pay them, and the Court will not inquire into the motive which prompted the payment. But the motive was meritorious, for the law does not favor a partial appropriation of an insolvent debtor's effects, but prefers an equal and general distribution. When the debt was contracted in Baltimore both parties contemplated that in the usual course of dealings, remittances or negotiable securities would be sent from Tennessee to discharge it, and it would be singular if the fact that Simpson & Co. were about to remove their property from Tennessee in order to comply with their agreement, should authorize the issuance of an attachment.

The mere statement of the proposition is enough to show its fallacy. Dall, Gibbon & Co. had no claim against Simpson & Co. The relation of debtor and creditor did not subsist between them, and we cannot see why it was necessary for Simpson & Co. to procure the assent of Dall, Gibbon & Co., before they could send money and negotiable notes to pay in good faith an honest debt, due to a mercantile firm residing in Baltimore, which was contracted there, and in the usual course of trade must be paid there. But it is necessary to discuss the evidence in the case, as the charge of the Court assumed that there was a cause of action. Duff and Jones were intimate friends, and to a degree not often seen, for defendant was permitted to open and read certain letters written by Jones, which are not generally read by third persons. Defendant had for years been authorized to take the letters of Jones out of the Post-office at Rogersville, and forward them when he was absent, and the Postmaster always put them into the box of Simpson & Co. Jones and James K. Simpson, the active members of the firm of Simpson & Co., were connected by marriage, and Cocke, who wrote the letters from Baltimore, was also his relative, and a member of the firm of G. W. Howard & Co., whose name was stamped on the envelopes. This Duff knew, and as his house had no dealings with Howard & Co., it was very natural for him to suppose that the letters were on business requiring prompt attention, which, as an act of kindness, he ought to give it, during the absence of Jones.

Cannot Duff's authority to open the letters be fairly inferred from these circumstances, and who can say that he erred in doing so? It is true that he admitted an error in not informing Jones that he had opened them, but no harm resulted from that admission. The right to open them cannot be affected by what occurred afterwards. These letters were not detained, but are immediately resealed and forwarded to Florence, Alabama, where Jones lived. There is absolutely no evidence raising a presumption even that they were withheld. Duff was probably to blame for telling Col. Simpson the purpose for which they were written, but he could hardly have refrained from doing so, and if he obtained the information rightfully, what principle of law or morals prevented Simpson & Co. from paying their Baltimore creditors, who had indulged them, and were then pressing them for payment? If they had acted otherwise they would have been justly censurable. Their obligation was to Dunham & Kerfoot, not to Dall, Gibbon & Co., and the information obtained simply hastened the payment of an over-due debt, which they had been for some time endeavoring to procure exchange to discharge.

But if Duff had not opened the letters, is it not manifest that Jones, on his arrival at Rogersville, would have communicated their contents to James R. Simpson? Jones swears that he would, on account of their intimacy, and because Cocke had directed him to do so. And if Dall, Gibbon & Co. authorized their attorney to consult Simpson, and give him the same information which Duff did, how can they complain of the manner in which the information was obtained?

The procurement of Cocke, who had nothing to do with the matter, to select an attorney in Tennessee who was his relative, and also a relative of one of the Simpsons, was a contrivance to obtain more surely and easily the information on which the proceedings in attachment could be predicated. The scheme was a failure, and Doll, Gibbon & Co. have no just right to complain. They are in no proper sense the losers by the conduct of Duff. The result would have been the same if Jones had got the letters unopened, for he would have told the Simpsons what he wanted, and it is easy to see that, instead of responding to his request, they would, in obedience to a plain sense of duty, have paid their just debts to their own creditors.

On what basis, then, can this claim be sustained? The examination of the record discloses none, and we are unable to supply the omission.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and a new *venire* awarded.

E. Cooper and Hon. Horace Maynard for plaintiffs in error; Browning and Ewing, for defendants in error.

Important Collision Case—Steamer Out of Her Track in a Fog—Briefs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

William O. Powell vs. The Steamboat City of New York.—On Saturday night the third of May, 1862, the schooner *Mary Mankin*, while lying at anchor in New London Harbor in a thick fog was run down by the *City of New York*, then bound out of the harbor on her regular trip to New-York. The damages claimed to have been caused by the collision amounted to some forty thousand dollars, to recover which this action is brought.

BENEDICT, J.—Upon her own showing this steamer must be considered *prima facie* liable for the injury to the schooner, for she was running in a harbor, in the night, in a thick fog, without any proper lookout. An effort has been made to show that the master of the steamer, who was standing at the window of the pilot house, and who swears that at the time of the collision he was performing no duty except that of looking out, was a lookout sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the law. But the effort has failed. The master was at the time the commander of the steamer, responsible for her management. He was in fact in charge of the vessel, attending to her navigation; had charge of and rang the bells on more than one occasion—is found to be giving various orders immediately after the collision and was standing in the pilot house—not the proper place for a lookout. The first pilot, who, according to the statement of the master was not the lookout, plainly deemed the master no more of a lookout than himself for he says "Capt. Jewett and myself were looking out the window keeping a lookout."

That it was culpable negligence for this passenger boat to be running in such a night in such a locality, at a speed of seven or eight miles an hour, as the pilot supposed, without a person stationed forward charged with the sole duty of looking out for objects ahead, cannot be doubted. The only question in the case is, whether there was fault on the part of the schooner which requires an apportionment of the loss.

The claimants insist, and with great ingenuity have endeavored to show, that the schooner was at fault, in that she was lying in and across the usual track of the steamboat in passing out of the harbor, without displaying any light.

As to the position of the schooner, a careful examination of the testimony has satisfied me that, according to the clear weight of evidence, the schooner was not at the time in the usual track of the steamboat.

Some five persons wholly unconnected with each other or with this schooner, residents on the neighboring shore, who saw the schooner and noticed her position, one of whom ranged her when she came to anchor the Wednesday previous to the collision, and all of whom were accustomed to see the steamers pass and repass their doors, agree in stating that the place where the schooner was anchored was, if anything, inside the usual anchorage, and to west of the usual track of the steamer. In addition to this, actual measurement showed her locality to be less than one-third the way over; and that this locality was inside the steamboat track, is made clear by the crew of the schooner *Active*, a vessel anchored near.

The *Active* came into the harbor on the night in question, and when below the *Mary Mankin* ran, in the fog, so near to the west shore as to be compelled to let her anchor go to keep from grounding. Her crew, who were fishermen, living on the shore there, and perfectly familiar with the harbor, then ascertained their position and saw the light of the *Mary Mankin*, and of the brig *Amazon*, a vessel also at anchor astern of the *Mary Mankin*, and manned their boat to tow their vessel up to a proper anchorage, and they towed up outside of the *Mary Mankin*, and then anchored close to and north of her. They then considered themselves so far inside of the usual track of steamboats that the necessity of setting any light was doubted and discussed; nevertheless, the light was set, and at the time of the collision the *Active*, with a light, was directly to the north of the *Mary Mankin*, while the brig *Amazon*, also with a light, was astern and a little outside of her. This position of the three vessels was verified by the crew of the *Active* in the morning, and they agree with the persons from the shore that the *Mary Mankin* was anchored in a well-known place of anchorage, and inside the usual track of steamboats. Moreover, the schooner had lain in this same place from Wednesday to Saturday, during which time this steamer must have passed her more than once, and yet up to the collision no one appears to have noticed that she was lying in their track. When to this is added the fact proved by the claimants, that on the night in question, after the collision, when the steamboat again took her course down the river she went outside of the *Amazon*, there can be little room for doubt that the schooner was anchored inside the usual track of the steamboat, and where there was abundant room for her to pass to the eastward of all the vessels.

This conclusion is decisive of the case, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. That Court, (in the case of the *Roanoke*, (19 How, 246) declares that "neither rain, nor darkness of the night, nor the absence of a light from a sailing vessel, nor the fact that the steamboat was well manned, furnished, and conducted with caution, will excuse the steamboat from coming in contact with a sailing vessel when the sailing vessel is at anchor or sailing in a thoroughfare out of the usual track of the steamboat." And in the case of the *Gypsy*, (19 How, 62,) the same Court held that running near a shore where there is ample channel further out, "is want of care which of itself is sufficient to make the steamboat responsible for all the consequences of it, without any regard to the fact that the flatboat had not a proper light. A light might have enabled the master to avoid a collision by putting the steamboat further out in the river, but the want of light was not the cause of it; the cause was that the steamboat was too near the shore."

In view of these decisions, I am unable to see how this schooner can be charged with any portion of the loss in question, even if it be conceded that her light was not properly displayed.

But the preponderance of evidence seems to me to be that the light of the *Mary Mankin* was not only burning brightly, but was properly displayed to any vessel moving up and down the channel in the usual track, and could have easily been seen by this steamer, had she been in her proper place. The theory of the respondents is that when struck, as it is conceded she was, upon her starboard side a square blow—the schooner was heading to west and across the channel, which runs north and south, and that, inasmuch as the light was hung in the larboard forerigging and the sails up, it was rendered wholly invisible to the steamboat passing down the channel.

This theory does not rest upon direct evidence as to the heading of the schooner at the time of the blow—so far as there is any such direct evidence it is that she was heading nearly north—but it is based entirely upon the fact which the respondents insist is proved by positive evidence of several persons on the steamboat who looked at the compass, that the steamboat was at the time of the blow heading south. But the evidence as to this course, when carefully weighed, is not entirely satisfactory. The statement of the first pilot of the steamer, who, according to the testimony of the master, was responsible for the course, and who is therefore the most important witness upon this point, is presented in the suspicious shape of an *ex parte* deposition taken at Providence in presence of the respondents' Proctor without notice to the libelant, and without opportunity for cross-examination.

This witness makes the general statement that "the steamboat went down that night, as near as we could, to our usual course;" but he nowhere says, nor is he asked, how he was heading when he struck the schooner; and the omission to ask this question of the pilot, which is asked of others not particularly responsible for the course, coupled with the omission to give an opportunity to cross-examine him, is significant.

The other witnesses from the pilot-house may be fairly claimed to swear positively that they were on a south course, although they do not wholly agree with each other or with the first pilot as to the course pursued before they saw the schooner. But it is quite possible that the persons in the pilot-house intended to be, and supposed they were, running south in the usual track; (unless, indeed, the first pilot was acting upon his opinion that his vessel was moving seven or eight miles an hour, and so believed himself much below the place of collision, and when it was time to haul to west to make the lighthouse, which, it may be noticed, was the opinion of some others on board, as appears by the evidence of Crockett;) and yet it is not impossible that they were mistaken when it is considered that the fog was very dense; that they had slowed once or twice coming down and stopped once, and that they appear to have different opinions as to the point from which they laid their south course. That they were mistaken is indicated by other portions of their own testimony, showing that at the time of the collision the steamboat was passing between the lights of the *Active* ahead and the *Amazon* astern of the *Mary Mankin*; by the statement of the master that when the *Mary Mankin* was seen, the *Active*, which was near to and north of her, appeared to be on his starboard bow and some three or four lengths of his boat to west of him; by the different opinions entertained by those on board the steamer as to how she was heading as she backed off from the schooner, some saying that she was headed down the river, and others that she headed up the river; the latter being confirmed by the statement of the second pilot that he noticed that the blow brought the sails of the *Mary Mankin* between him and the light of the *Active*; when furthermore the fact appears that a freshet was running in the river, which would naturally cause the schooner to tail down stream unless there was quite a breeze; there being no wind at all, according to the testimony of several of the claimants' witnesses; together with the further fact that the schooner sunk at once in still water, and was found to be at the end of her chain to the south and inside of her anchor; and I think it must be considered that the weight of evidence warrants the conclusion that when struck the schooner was heading but little west of north, and that the light could have been plainly seen by those on board the schooner had they been in the usual and proper course for a steamboat passing out of that harbor.

Having thus disposed of adversely to the claimants, the main objections raised by them to the management of the schooner, I deem it unnecessary to prolong this opinion by a discussion of what seem to me minor and immaterial questions, but I cannot omit to express my obligations to the advocates for the respective vessels for their very full and careful argument of all the questions involved in the cause. Briefs such as were presented have greatly assisted me in the study of this very difficult class of cases.

Let a decree be entered for the libelant with an order of reference to ascertain the amount.

For libelant, Messrs. Scudder & Carter; for claimants, Mr. Leveridge, Mr. Owen and Mr. Donohue.

Sentences of Criminals.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—JUNE 21.

Before Judge Smalley.

Martin Jones *alias* Martin Smith, who had pleaded guilty of passing a counterfeit $20 note, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for five years and to pay a fine of $5.

William Barrow, who had pleaded guilty to a similar offence, was sentenced to a similar imprisonment for five years, and a fine of $1.

Thomas Loftus, who pleaded guilty of making a false writing with intent to defraud the United States, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and to pay a fine of $1.

Charles Currie, convicted of taking from the Post-office in this City, in which he was a clerk, a packet containing a ring, was brought up for sentence, the motion for a new trial which was to be made, on the ground that the statute did not apply to matter that was not mailable, having been withdrawn.

The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned for ten years and six months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 20.

By Justice Ingraham.

Charles A. Foster *vs.* Alfred Jones; motion granted and reference ordered. James H. Grovesteen et al. *vs.* Alfred Talbot; motion granted. M. De Leyer, &c., *vs.* Samuel M. Pike et al.; motion denied. John Alfred *vs.* Elizabeth Alfred; decree of divorce granted. Benjamin M. McGee *vs.* George D. Sabin; motion granted to examine on commission. Lewis Pokomy et al. *vs.* Jarvis Slade et al.; motion granted and allowance ordered of $300. Samuel Ingham *vs.* Amanda A. Meyer et al.; report of reference confirmed and judgment ordered. E. G. Self *vs.* John Haverar; motion granted with $10 costs.

By Justice Barnard.

George Douglas *vs.* R. N. Woodworth et al.; reference ordered. John F. Farish *vs.* R. Van Valkenburgh; judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

By Justice McCunn.

Elisha B. Francis *vs.* Emily Francis; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted. Samuel B. Potter *vs.* Mary Jane Gerroyclud; motion granted.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice POTTER. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1115, 903, 1371, 879, 989, 1296, 1297, 1261, 371, 723, 971, 563, 661, 35, 1325, 963, 1323, 311, 791, 1685. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GROVER, at No. 71 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 614, 170, 866, 1456, 1288, 1292, 852, 818, 1172, 1100, 314, 334, 968, 312, 1238, 1326, 1476, 1234, 174, 1348.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions and the balance of the preferred causes. Enumerated calendar, Nos. 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned without day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM.—Nos. 5, 23, 27, 47, 49, 50, 55, 60, 67, 71. The call commences at No. 74.

The Donnelly Manslaughter Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The trial of Daniel and Miles O'Reilly was continued yesterday. Some more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and several persons were called by the defence to testify to the character of the prisoners. After a recess the Court resumed business at two o'clock, when Mr. Robert D. Holmes, counsel for the prisoner, summed up in an able and eloquent speech. He took the ground that the evidence in the case failed to establish the point which must be regarded as vital in such a trial—it had failed to show the presence of any motive on the part of the prisoner for the stabbing of the deceased. He argued upon the theory that Daniel Reilly had not stabbed the deceased, but that a person very much resembling him had inflicted the fatal blows. As to the prisoner, Miles, it was not possible to convict him, on the testimony, of anything beyond mere assault and battery, as no proof had been adduced to show that he had the slightest connection with the stabbing. He urged the theory of doubt upon the jury, in regard to the case of the prisoner Daniel, and appealed to them not to disregard his rights on the basis of the doubt.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, then summed up on behalf of the people. He reviewed the principle points in the evidence, and claimed that the jury should render a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, against Daniel O'Reilly, and a verdict of simple assault and battery against Miles O'Reilly.

Mr. Bedford concluded as follows:

Counsel in his zeal for his client, endeavored to blacken the memory of the dead, by attempting to prove the general character of the deceased to be quarrelsome and violent. The Court promptly and properly excluded it, for the general character of the deceased is wholly immaterial. The law having such a regard for the sanctity of human life, declares in emphatic language that if, without authority of law, the life of the vilest or veriest wretch be taken, it is as great a crime as unlawfully to take the life of the greatest benefactor of the human race.

Remember, gentlemen, the object of the law in punishing the guilty is not for the sake of vengeance upon the individual prisoners, not by way of expiation or atonement for crime, for that must be left to the just determination of a much higher tribunal. The object of human punishment is by way of example, to deter others from the perpetration of similar outrages. It can scarcely be necessary for me, gentlemen of the Jury, to remind you that crime of the highest grade is rampant in this City. The population of New-York, so mixed and varied, is one calculated to infuse terror into the law-abiding citizen. Here we have the midnight assassin, prowling through our streets intent upon his deeds of iniquity. Here, too, is to be found the accomplished burglar, whose cunning and skill are displayed in the most positive manner—in the first place, by the adroitness with which he eludes the vigilance of our Police, and secondly, by the success which attends his schemes of plunder. Again, we have in our midst the heartless wretch who applies in the silence of the night the torch to our dwellings, utterly regardless of the consequences to those who are seeking repose from their daily labor. There are, gentlemen, at this very moment, five criminals, almost within the sound of my voice, lying incarcerated, there awaiting the sentence of death! Do not these, and kindred facts, which it is unnecessary to state, awaken you to a due appreciation of the solemn responsibilities resting upon you as Jurors? Crime, gentlemen, must be punished; it is the natural and just demand of all civilized communities; it is the decree of Heaven itself.

Your duty, in the case before you, is to analyze the evidence—separate true from false testimony—keep your minds free from all prejudice, and let your verdict, so help you God, be without fear and without bias.

The Recorder then charged the Jury, in a clear and lucid manner, reviewing the evidence in the case with care, and laying down the law for the guidance of the Jury in their efforts to arrive at a just verdict. The charge was favorable to the prisoners to the extent that it did not strain at points to insist upon a verdict for other than one of the minor degrees of manslaughter.

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes returned to court with the following verdict "We find Daniel Reilley guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and Miles O'Reilley guilty of assault and battery."

The prisoners were remanded till Friday for sentence.

On Friday, the District-Attorney will move, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, for the re-sentence of the murderers, Bernard Friery and Francisco Frerrero, now in the City Prison, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John Henney, *alias* Henneke; petit larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Lizzie Roberts and Nettie Brown; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Bernard Collins, Thomas Kennedy, George Bolen and Samuel Brown; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Nicholas Holden; receiving stolen goods—three cases.

The People *vs.* George Williams and Albert James; burglary and grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Gardner A. Fuller; using slung-shot.

The People *vs.* John Pedro; false pretences—three cases.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 20, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110¾	50 Reading R.	109
10,000 U. S. 6s, '71....C.	104¼	100 do.........s10	108¾
4,500 U.S.6s,5-20s C'62.	103¾	3500 do.	108¾
4,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s.C'65	102⅞	500 do.	108¾
5,500 do.	102¾	1300 do........2d call	109
100,0.0 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	102¾	200 M. Sq. & N. I.	79¾
25,000 do.Third Ser.	102¾	300 do.	79¾
2,000 N. Car. 6s.	84	200 do........2d call	79¾
2,000 Virginia 6s.	67	200 Ill. Cen. R.	120¾
10,000 Erie 4th M.	91	200 do.	121
4,000 B.,N.Y.& E.1stM.	95	800 do.	121
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	103¾	400 do.	121¼
6 Bk. of Commerce.	113½	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾
50 Fourth Nat. Bank.	103¾	2200 do.	86¾
100 West. U.Teleg'h	57¾	300 do.	86¾
5) do.	57¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	30¾
77 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension.	106¾	200 do.	30¾
50 do.	106¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.	106¾
50 Quicksilver.	50¼	600 do.	106¾
300 At. Mail St. C.	127¼	300 do........2d call	106¾
50 Boston W. P.	40	100 Chic.& R. Is.	95¾
200 do.	40	100 do.	95¾
100 do.......2d call	41¾	300 do.	95½
100 Spruce Hill C.	4¼	200 do.	95½
100 do.	4¼	100 do.	95
10 Del. & Hud. Canal.	155	400 do.	95¾
68 New-York Cen.	98¾	100 do........2d call	95
50 do.	98¾	62 M.&P.D.C.2d P.	79¾
100 do.........s60	97¼	200 Del., L. & W. R.	147
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	210	500 P., F. W. & C.	97¾
100 Erie R.	59¼	100 do.........s10	97¼
500 do.	59¼	100 do.	97¼
1300 do.	59¼	200 do........2d call	97¾
100 do.........s15	59¼	50 Stonington R.	111
100 Hudson R.	111¾	100 Alt. & T. H.Pr.	62
100 do.........s10	111¾	200 Mar. & C.1st Pr.	29
50 Mich. Cen. R.	109	300 do....2d call.b30	40
100 Chic. & N. W. P.	59¾	600 do.	40
		200 Mar. & C. 2d P.	19
		300 Mil. & St. P. R.	58
		20 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71½
		300 do.	72

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Spruce H. C.	4¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	79¾
100 do.	4¾	300 do.	79¾
200 West. U. Tel.	57¾	400 do.	79¾
300 do.........s3	57¾	200 do.........b15	79¾
100 do.	57¾	200 do.	79¾
200 do.........s3	57¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾
300 Erie R.	59¾	600 do.	86¾
200 do.	59¾	500 do.........s3	86¾
500 do.........s3	59¾	1900 do.	86¾
800 do.	59¾	200 do.........b10	87¼
200 do.........s5	59¾	200 do.	87¼
4600 do.	59¾	100 do.........b5	87¼
700 do.	59¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	94¾
400 do.........s3	59¾	300 do.	95
200 do.........b10	59¾	200 do.........s3	95
100 N. Y. Central....b3	99¼	100 do.........b10	95
300 do.........b10	99¼	100 do.........s10	95
200 Chi. & N. W.	30¾	100 do.	95
100 do.........b15	30¾	300 do.........b30	95
200 Chi. & N. W. P....b3	59¾	200 do.........s3	95¾
200 do.	59¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer..b30	27¾	500 Erie Railroad.......c	59¾
100 Canton Co.	59¾	1800 do.	59¾
100 Cumb. Coal.	45¾	800 do.........c	59¾
100 do.........b3	45¾	400 do.........s3	59¾
200 do.........s10	45	200 do.........c	59¾
200 do.	45	500 Clev. & Pitts.	86
200 Spruce Hill C.	4¾	800 do.	86¾
600 do.........b3	4¾	900 do.	86¾
800 West. U. Tel.	57	2400 do.........s3	86¾
100 do.........s10	57	1800 do.	86¾
200 do.........b10	57¾	200 do.	86¾
400 Reading R.	109¼	600 do.........b3	86¾
200 do.........b3	109¼	200 do.........s3	86¾
200 do.........s6	109½	600 Cleve. & Tol.	106¾
200 do.........s10	109¾	100 do.	106¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	98¾	100 Chi. & N. W....s10	30¾
200 do.........s3	98¾	300 Chic. & N. W. P.	59¾
300 M. S. & N. I. R.	79¾	200 do.........b3	59¾
500 do.	79¾	100 P.F.W. & C.	97¾
500 do.........b30	79¾	200 do.........s4	97¾
100 do.........s4	79¾		
200 Chic. & R. I.	95¾		
100 do.	95¾		
100 do.	95¾		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$50,500 U S.6s5-20s.C.'62	103¾	1000 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
100 Canton Co.......b30	59¾	300 do.	79¾
100 Cum. Coal. P.	45¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾
100 Boston W. P.	40	200 Cleve. & Tol.	106¾
200 Reading R.	109¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	95¾
50 Mich. Cen. R.	109	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	97¾
200 New-York Cen.	98¾	200 Alt. & T. H.	30
400 do.........b30	98¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72
100 do.	98¾	300 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	41
500 Erie R.	59¾		
700 do.........s3	59¾		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$165,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	103¾	400 N. Y. Central.	99
9,000 U.S.6s,5-20sR.'62	103¾	100 do.........s60	96
1,000 do.	103¾	200 do.	96¾
4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102¾	100 Erie R.	59¾
75,000 U.S.6s,5-20sR.'65	102¾	200 do.........s30	59¾
10,000 do.	102¾	300 Reading R.	109¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	96¾	100 do.	109¾
15,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser.	102¾	300 Hudson R. R.	112¾
13,000 do.	102¾	300 Ill. Cen. R.	121
6,000 do......3d Ser.	102¾	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾
1,000 Minnesota 8s '67.	100	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	59¾
75,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¾	300 do.	107
100 Wilkesbarre Coal.	56	100 Chic. & R. I.	95
200 do.	54¾	200 do.	95
50 Spring M. Coal.	36	100 P., F.W. & C.	97¾
200 Amer. Coal Co.	60	32 N.Y. & N. H.	110
100 Erie R.Pf.	72		
500 Mar. & C. 1st P.	42		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C.	27¾	1500 Reading R.........b3	108¾
100 Canton Co.	59¾	200 do.........b10	108¾
100 do.........b30	59¾	400 do.........s3	108¾
100 do.........s3	59¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
300 Boston W. P.	44	100 do.........s3	79¾
200 Cum. Coal.	45¾	100 do.........b15	79¾
100 do.........b10	45¾	200 do.	79¾
100 do.........s3	45¾	200 Chi. & R. I.	94¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	50¾	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	86¾
100 West. U. Tel...x-d	55¾	800 do.........b3	86¾
100 Ill. Cen. R.	121	800 do.	86¾
2600 Erie R.	59¾	500 Cleve. & Tol.	107
500 do.	59¾	200 do.	107¾
500 do.........b3	59¾	400 do.........s15	107
1200 do.	59¾	100 do.........b3	107¾
800 do.........b10	59¾	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	59¾
200 do.........s3	59¾	100 P., F. W. & C.	97¾

WEDNESDAY, June 20—P. M.

The Gold Room speculation ranged to-day 154@151½@153@152@153 ℘ cent. to the close of regular 'Change hours at 3 o'clock. There was no scarcity of Gold for delivery; on the other hand considerable borrowing of Money to carry forward the renewed speculation for the rise. It is understood that the break-down of one of the heavy *Bull* operators yesterday placed several of his colleagues on the same side in a false position; that is, with more Gold on hand at long prices than they had calculated on. The renewed effort to-day to force the price up again to 157@158 ℘ cent. is understood to be one of relief from this position. Its success will depend upon the prudence of the sellers in confining their contracts to the sums of Cash Gold, which they either have in hand or can command the free use of longer than the three days usually taken in the Gold Room. The present game, since the cessation of the export demand and the falling off in the Customs demand, is one of surprises and sudden *corners*. The process is to retire as much Gold as possible from the use of the market, by borrowing Money on it for a few days at Bank, to make the deliveries for Gold Room account both difficult and costly. When this is carried far enough to frighten the *shorts*, or to *corner* their deliveries, the price is hurried up to the point at which the *longs* are willing to settle. After which the Cash Gold is released, and again made easy on the Street, to tempt a repetition of the game. Of course, it is not always successful. On Monday and Tuesday it was only partially so, as the sequel proved.

There is no change in the general ease and cheapness of Money to the Brokers. The Gold Brokers were the principal borrowers to-day. In addition to the California arrival, the amount of Gold coming from all parts of the country and Canada, in various sums from $5,000 to $100,000, is quite considerable in the aggregate. Nearly the whole goes into the Treasury for Gold Notes for the convenience of sale and delivery.

There is a decided but not rapid improvement of business on the Stock Exchange, and, with the exception of Erie shares, the general inclination of the Railways is to firmness. The Summer half-yearly Dividends on the Reading and Michigan Central were announced to-day, and the traffic is reported good on nearly all the Western lines. The Cleveland and Toledo and Chicago and Alton earnings are said to be very active, and the Rock Island weekly returns in June come in better than last year. The Reading Dividend is payable in cash on the 12th of July; the Michigan Central on the 3d of July.

The Government 5-20s of 1862 were active in Wall-street at 103½@¾@½@¾ ℘ cent. Other descriptions firm at Tuesday's prices.

At 5 o'clock the following general quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	Northwest	30¾	30
U. S. 5-20s	103¾	103¾	N. West Pref.	59¾	59
U. S. 7.30s	102¾	102¾	Rock Island	94¾	95¾
N. Y. Central	98¾	99	Fort Wayne	97¾	98
Erie	59¾	58¾	Cumb'land Coal	45	45
Hudson	111¾	111¾	Quicksilver	50¾	50¾
Reading	108¾	108¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	79¾	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	23¾	22¾
Illinois Central	121¾	121	Canton	60	59¾
Pittsburgh	86	86¾	Ohio Certificates	27¾	27¾
Tennessee 6s	96¾	96¾	American Gold	152¾	152¾
Missouri 6s	80¾	81	Bills on London	108	107¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	108
Mechanics'	120	Bank of N. America	108
Union	115	People's	118
America	139	St. Nicholas	105
Phœnix	105	Commonwealth	100
North River	124	Manufac. & Merch'ts	105
Seventh Ward	106½	Fourth National	103⅞
State of New York	107	Ninth National	111
Commerce	113¼	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	90
Erie 1st mort., 1876	98½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	72
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1stM.	100
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1stM.'77	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s,2d M. s.f.'85	100 x	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97½	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch. 2d	95
Harlem 3ds, '68	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M.	87½
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	90½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	60
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	96
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Peninsula R.R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	74	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85½	Mil. & Mil. M.	90

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,646,195 73, including for Customs, $298,000; Gold Notes, $400,000. Payments, $4,010,272 53. Balance, $93,903,312 51.

The following July half-yearly Bank Dividends have been announced:

Name.	Rate.	Name.	Rate.
Fourth National B.	5	Tenth National	5
Marine National	6	Eighth National	5
Broadway National	12	Butchers' & Drovers'	5
Metropolitan National	6	Fifth National	5
New-York National	5	North River	5
Ninth National	5		

The Reading Railway and the Michigan Central Railway Company each declare 5 ℘ cent. half-yearly; the Union Trust Company 4 ℘ cent.; the New-York Guaranty Company 3½ ℘ cent., and Guardian Fire 3½ ℘ cent.

The California steamer delivered to-day $911,740 in Gold and Silver coin and bars. The Boston steamer took out to-day $15,000, and the steamer *Malta*, from this port, in miscellaneous specie, $203,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports to Congress that his sales, exchanges and purchases for Government account since Jan. 1, 1866, have been:

	Amount.	Profit to Gov.
Sales of Gold	$50,495,000	$16,391,418
Purchases, 10-40s	1,550,000	135,874
Funding 5-20s	22,769,900	665,349

The 5-20s were sold or exchanged for 7.30s and Compound Notes and Greenbacks, at an average rate to the Government of nearly 103 ℘ cent. A Washington telegraph adds:

"In the Bond transaction JAY COOKE & Co., were employed for the negotiation of the exchanges which was rendered necessary by the low rates to which 7.30s had fallen, rendering it impossible to fund the indebtedness unless the Government Securities were kept at par. These transactions were conducted at a profit to the Government of about $1,000,000, besides placing the 7.30s above par, and increasing the price of all other Government Securities."

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Company this forenoon, for organization, Mr. JOHN F. TRACY, of Chicago, was made President, Mr. E. W. DUNHAM Treasurer, and Mr. FRANCIS H. TOWS Secretary.

Another extra Dividend has been made by the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, in addition to its regular semi-annual dividend of 6 and 5 ℘ cent., payable 16th of July next. The extra dividend is apportioned to those depositors whose money having remained undisturbed has contributed most to the surplus, viz.: 3 ℘ cent. on deposits three years standing, 2 ℘ cent. on those of two years, and 1 ℘ cent. on those of one year, making, in fact, a dividend for the six months on deposits of three years' standing, equal to the rate of 12 ℘ cent. per annum, still leaving in the institution a surplus as large as the law permits.

The East River Savings Institution announces the usual semi-annual dividends.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Thursday,) at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

National Bank Deposit Taxes.

The following correspondence is of interest to the National Banks throughout the country:

NATIONAL MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK,
ALBANY, June 11, 1866.

Hon. F. E. Spinner:

MY DEAR SIR: The former Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that deposits growing out of collections for other banks and remitted for at short dates were not taxable. Your decision, though comprehensive, still leaves the question open for bankers to interpret. You require the tax on "collections made for other banks, and, in fact, on all descriptions of deposits which may be used by the bank." Our interior banks collect for city banks and remit by check on New-York, weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly, as the arrangement may be at par. Weekly remittances average three and a half days; semi-weekly remittances average seven and a half days; monthly remittances average fifteen and two-third days. Deposits which remain in interior banks through collections is miscellaneous currency only three and a half and seven and a half days, and are then remitted for by check on city banks, cannot, I think, be safely used. I am not so clear in regard to an average deposit of fifteen and two-third days, and therefore prefer to know and be governed by your views. As an experienced country banker, you can readily decide this question. Our canal tolls are collected on an allowance of twenty days.

I think we may fairly claim that in case of doubt we should have the benefit of it. This is equitable in all cases, and especially in regard to banks, who are so overtaxed beyond all other property as to seriously threaten their destruction. The yearly taxes of this bank, Government, State and Municipal, are over ten per cent. on our capital. This will excuse us for past and future conflicts for rights which cannot be yielded without a surrender of our existence.

I am therefore induced to bring before you another question for your decision. Can a deposit be taxed more than once? For instance, the Mohawk Valley Bank has deposits amounting to $100,000, upon which they pay the Government tax. They remit to us $25,000 of said deposits; and can the same be taxed a second time in our hands? We remit it, to our credit, to a bank in New-York, and if this duplicate taxation is claimed there is no limit to its multiplication and consequent injustice and oppression.

I suggested these points, and some others which the Government has since yielded, to the present Secretary of the Treasury when he was Comptroller of the Currency, and he wrote me that my suggestions had great weight, and that he would speak to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject. The sacrifices which the condition of our Banks then required of us no longer demand our unyielding acquiescence, and I trust the time has arrived for a just and amicable adjustment of these questions.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, yours,

THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

SIR: I have received yours of the 11th inst., the contents of which I note.

You quote the words of the return: "collections made for other banks, and in fact all descriptions of deposits which may be used by the bank," and refer to collections made by country banks for city banks, for which payment is made at stated periods, which collections you think would not properly come under the head of deposits "used by the bank."

In the semi-annual return, after enumerating the different classes of deposits, that have occurred to me as likely to be made with a bank, the words, "and in fact all descriptions of deposits which may be used by the bank," have been inserted to cover any deposits that may not have been enumerated, and not as a qualification of the preceding classes.

I think deposits arising from collections are as clearly subject to duty as any class of deposits. The collecting bank has the use of the money from time of collection until it is paid; it goes into general account with other funds of the bank, and may be used as well. The fact that a remittance is made at stated periods does not operate against this view. It may even be an advantage to a bank to know exactly how long a collection or deposit may remain with it. If the collecting bank remits at stated periods *at par* (as stated) or without charge, it would seem that it was an acknowledgement that benefit was derived by it from the collection.

In regard to the question, can a deposit be taxed more than once, instancing the Mohawk Valley Bank as paying duty on $100,000 deposits, $25,000 of which have been deposited with you by that bank, upon which amount you pay duty, although, you have remitted the amount to a bank in New-York, where it is subject to duty. It is clear that the Mohawk Valley Bank has received the $100,000 on deposit, the whole of which is available to it, although a portion of it may have been placed with you, as a fund against which it can draw, upon which it probably receives interest, although that would not be material to the question. It is not less clear that you have received $25,000 on deposit, which you have transferred to the New-York bank with the same view, and that the New-York bank has the $25,000 on deposit, which it may use as it may use any deposits, say of individuals. The question would not then be, what use does a bank make of its deposits, but what deposits has it on hand?

I know that the present duty and taxes on banks are onerous and burdensome; but yet, so long as the duty, with the collection of which I am intrusted, is laid upon them, it does not seem a sufficient reason why I should authorize a departure from what seems to be the spirit, clear intent, and meaning of the law, which might thus be so perverted as to fail to answer the purpose designed. A bank should not be permitted, for its own benefit, to go behind its own records and books, and to eliminate certain amounts which it judges not profitable; thus opening a door to fraud and perjury. Of course, there would be no suspicion of evasion by a bank of character and standing like your own; but with some banks it is undoubtedly best to leave, if possible, nothing undefined.

A remedy would be for banks to decline to receive deposits on such terms as would not allow a profit to them above the duty on other expenses; but, while competition among them for business is so great, it does not seem probable that this rule would generally prevail.

The banks in New-York and other cities were permitted, upon representations made by them, to omit from their deposits of the day such checks as were deposited on that day, but remained uncollected, and against which no checks were made, or rather *paid*. But no claim has been made that any collections should be omitted from deposits after the money had been collected.

I notice propositions before Congress to reduce materially the duty upon banks, which, or something similar to it, I shall hope to see become a law. It seems necessary, in the event that a burdensome State tax upon the banks shall be insisted upon, that Congress should to a certain extent remit the duty to the Government.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. W. OLCOTT, President National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 20, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 8,517 bbls. Flour, 1,755 bbls. Corn Meal, 6 pkgs. Cut Meats, 60 pkgs. Beef, and 30 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, at $8@$8 25 for Pots, and $15 50@$16 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of all kinds to-day, 641 bbls., including 600 bbls. Pots and 41 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20c., Laguayra at 17c.@19c., Rio at 14½c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middlings ranged to-day from 38c.@40c. ℘ lb. Sales and re-sales since our last, 850 bales, against receipts of 2,727 bales. Sales were also made by auction, on Government account, of 3,207 bales Mobile Cotton at from 25½c. for Low Ordinary to 41½c. for Middling Fair, and 14½c.@17½c. for Pickings, ℘ lb. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his Circular for the *Africa*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,915,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,142,000; exports to France, 208,000; exports to other foreign ports, 67,000; total exports, 1,417,000; stock on hand, 298,000. Of which the during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 14,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,000; exports to France, 7,000; exports to other foreign ports, 1,000; total exports, 19,000.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,780
Receipts since June 1, 1866	31,080
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	365,768
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	795,566
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	457,321

Estimated stock now here, 103,000 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Pepperell E, 24½c.; Pepperell O, 20½c. Bleached Shirtings—Androscoggin, 32½c.; Langdon, 27½c.; Amoskeag A, 32c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Hamilton, 20c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 16c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@75c.; wide tapes, 70c.@$1 10. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, $7 75; No. 7, $11 50; Home-made, No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 3, figured ends, ½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6 25. Rubber Bows—No. 1, $3; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $4 25. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Eagle, 25c. Denims—York, 50c.; Warren Brown, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, at drooping prices, though holders of desirable lots have not been eager to realize, in view of the very moderate supply available. Sales since our last, 9,850 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$10, chiefly at $7 65@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$10 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$7 75
Extra State	7 65	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 15	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is quiet, to-day. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy to-day. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 85@$14 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, including Superfine at $6 85@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4 90@$5 for Western, $5@$5 10 for Jersey, $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 33 for Brandywine, delivered, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are very scarce and much wanted by millers at extreme prices. There was not a single sample of strictly No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered on 'Change to-day. For a lot to arrive within ten days, as much as $2 50 ℘ bushel was refused; 4,000 bushels good new Amber Michigan (Winter) sold at $2 67½ ℘ bushel. Corn was offered very sparingly, and was in good demand, opening at about yesterday's prices, but closing with decidedly more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 88c.@93c. for unsound, and 94c.@97c., closing at 95c.@97c., for sound new mixed Western, ℘ bushel. New Oats are in active demand, at buoyant prices. We quote new Western at 57c.@62c. ℘ bushel. Rye is doing better; 26,500 bushels changed hands at $1 35 for Canada, and $1 15@$1 20 for Wisconsin, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 55c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in request and steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 48c.@62½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine, at 87c.@90c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 25@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 25@$2 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand and firm, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 64@$1 66 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request, at 26@26½c. for Crude, 40½c.@41½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@56c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been actively sought after, but at irregular prices. Sales since our last 13,500 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 50 for new Mess, closing at $33 37½ cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess; $26 50@$27 50 for new Prime, and $29 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 7,250 bbls. new Mess, June, and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $33 50@$33 75, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in request, at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 415 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and firm. Sales 80 boxes at 17½c.@17½c. for short rib, and 16c. for Cumberland. Lard rules quiet; sales since our last 685 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are dull and nominal. Butter continues in demand at 25c.@42c for State and 23c.@32c. for Western. Cheese is in less request at 9c.@21c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Are in less demand and less buoyant. Sales since our last 784 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 230 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14½c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 25,000 lbs. at 21c.@22c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 265,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c., and 38,000 lbs. grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is quite dull, at $2 26@$2 27 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 52,000 bushels Corn, at 1d.@1½d. ℘ bushel. For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 3s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For London, 800 bbls. Spirits, at 5s.@5s. 1½d. ℘ bbl.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, the 28th day of June, 1866, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes, viz:

1,300 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.

5,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet of cast iron water-pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

42 tons of branch pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bid must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water-Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:

CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

TO RAILROAD CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—Proposals for the construction of a railroad, forty miles in length, over a very desirable line, and forming one of the best connections in the United States, will be received at the office of the New-York and Galena Lead Mining Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; or the charter, franchises, timber, &c., will be sold to satisfactory parties. Full particulars can be had at the office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD!—STOLEN—CERTIFICATES No. "272," in name of Goodyear Bros. & Durand, and No. "629," in name of W. L. Jenkins, Jr.—one hundred shares each—preferred stock of the "Mariposa Mining Company." All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped.

J. M. SEIGFRIED,
Office, White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.

FOUND—AN OLD-FASHIONED GOLD WATCH, probably the relic of some family. The owner can have it, by proving property, at No. 166 Prince-st.

H. DOWNEY.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON WHO HIRED HARRIET FENNEMORE at Castle Garden, on Monday last, and calling herself Mrs. Farrington, of No. 4 Bleecker-st., is notified to send her back, or the detectives will be put on her track. If this should meet the eye of the girl herself, she is notified that her brother is looking for her. Any person giving information of her whereabouts to JOHN BURNS, Esq., Castle Garden, New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

FINE ARTS.

THE RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of Paintings and Statuary of the late E. Boonen Graves is still on exhibition at No. 23 University-place, every AFTERNOON, between 4 and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

SIRS:

I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.

Dan'l F. Tompkins, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR:

I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.

I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs to-day as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.

Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:

I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.

Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.

I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have never done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying, I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.

I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly pliant and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.

Messrs. NICHOLS & TOMPKINS,
No. 1 Broad-st.
Newark, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:

120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,

1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hose assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic lifeboats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stoves, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.

For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office. Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 5, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 13, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated June 20, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

635,000 POUNDS

of wrought and cast iron will be sold at public auction from the State Arsenal Building in Savannah, Ga., WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

Sale commencing at 10 A. M.

The iron is as follows:

150,000 pounds cast iron (shell metal) in the city near the wharf.

130,000 pounds cast iron (gun metal) in the city near the wharf.

13,000 pounds wrought iron (scrap gun carriage iron) in the city near the wharf.

91,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 5 miles from the city on a good road.

54,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 9 miles from the city on a good road.

15,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 2 miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

156,000 pounds cast iron (guns) about 4½ miles from the city on the river, no road by land.

8,000 pounds shell and scrap iron in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale. The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale. They are requested to examine the lots before the day of sale.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

The iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.
Comd'g Augusta Arsenal.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shares.	Each
10 North River Fire Insurance Co.	$2
8 Columbia Fire Insurance Co. (hypothecated)	5
100 Belt Railroad Co. (hypothecated)	10
10 International Fire Insurance Co.	10
20 American Exchange Bank	10
10 Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	10
50 Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.	4
100 The North American Lloyd Steamship Co.	10
150 Newcastle Mutual Coal Co.	1
25 Firemen's Insurance Co.	1
100 Astor Fire Insurance Co.	2
250 Black Hawk Gold Mining Co.	5
300 Union Coal Co.	5

$5,000 7 per cent. Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each.

Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or on any day desired, at the Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

(Established 15 years.)

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATED WARE, LIQUORS, THEATRICAL ENGRAVINGS, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday) June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Parlor and dining-room suites; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oak and black walnut chamber suites, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, curled hair and wool mattresses, extension tables, lounges, clocks, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

ALSO,

about 2,000 pounds of navy plug tobacco, in cases of from 20 to 100 pounds each; five demijohns of liquor, six baskets of champagne and about fifty theatrical engravings.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JUNE 27, 1866.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS

of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE—Pianos, mirrors, parlor suites, marble-top chamber and dining-room setts, china, &c., velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, grocery fixtures.

At 1 P. M., two-seat rockaway, harness, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, all the wearing apparel, jewelry, diamonds and personal effects of the late Sophia McDonough. By order of the Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence in Classon-av., between Monroe and Madison sts., Brooklyn:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All of which was made to order for the present owner, and sold in consequence of the family going abroad, consisting of—

PARLOR FURNITURE—Elegant royal Axminster carpet, carved rosewood suite, elegant carved rosewood 7¾ octave piano, overstrung base, round corners, and made by Webber; carved rosewood marble-top centre table; elegant rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etegere; rosewood piano-stool in haircloth; green cloth, gold border piano-cover; elegant lace window curtains, gilt cornices, card-receivers, carved rosewood music-rack, mantel vases, etegere ornaments, easy chairs, bronze chandeliers, &c.

LIBRARY—Axminster carpets, lace window curtains, elegant rosewood library bookcase, carved rosewood card table, rosewood suite, covered in hair cloth; gilt frame oil paintings, linen window shades, &c.

BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, rosewood and haircloth bedsteads, painted and enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, spring-beds, hair bolsters and pillows, black walnut chairs, covered in green reps; rosewood lounge in green reps to match; carved black walnut davenport, convertible into secretary or worktable; black walnut hall stand, with marble top; Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet, carved oak marble-top sideboard, oak extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs, silver-plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, &c.

Take Fulton-av. cars to Classon-av.

BENJAMIN F. THRALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CROCKERY, OFFICE DESKS, MATTING, &c., &c. BY THRALL & CURTIS, TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 22, INST., AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR NEW SALESROOM, NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST. CATALOGUES MORNING OF SALE.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE 22D INST., AT 12 o'clock, at No. 553 Broadway, the stock and fixtures of a photograph gallery.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KIM-KA, THE MAGIC FLUTE, and the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, LA PIED DU MOUTON; OR, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, cast including Miss Sallie Hinckley, Mrs. Alecia Thorne, Messrs. Fred. Woodhull, George Roundy, L. R. Benneux, J. W. Pemberton.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, TAMING A TARTAR and HORSESHOE ROBINSON. Characters by G. L. Fox and a full dramatic company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, THE DRUNKARD. Mr. Clarke as Edward Middleton. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, English Opera—THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET THE DAINTY; RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS and new songs, dances, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THIS DAY, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 8.5 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—FARRAGUT'S TRIUMPH IN MOBILE BAY.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Grimes reported the House bill authorizing the acceptance of League Island as a naval station. The House joint resolution for the distribution of certain surplus copies of the American State papers was passed. The Senate, by yeas 6, nays 25, refused to discharge the Finance Committee from the further consideration of the resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress. The Tax Bill was next taken up. The Senate agreed to the recommendation of the Finance Committee to fix the tax on cotton at two cents a pound. The reading of the bill was continued until about one-third was completed.

In the House, Mr. Eggleston, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to further provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in. The amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill making it lawful to sell munitions of war, vessels, &c., to any Government, or the people of any country with which we are at peace. The bill to increase the pensions of widows and orphans was passed. The first section extends the provisions of the pension laws to provost marshals, deputy provost marshals, and enrolling officers, who have been killed or wounded in the discharge of their duties. The second section increases the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors having children, at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen. The Senate bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Road in California to Portland, Oregon, was next considered and finally recommitted. The bill grants eleven millions of acres to the Company. The Senate substitute to the Paris Exhibition Bill was then taken up. An amendment providing that the bill shall not take effect until the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico was lost; yeas 33, nays 63. The substitute was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special dispatch from Washington has been received at Nashville to the effect that "forty members of Congress have signed a letter addressed to Gov. Brownlow, asking him to convene the Legislature for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which finally passed the House on last Wednesday." The dispatch adds: "If Tennessee ratifies the amendment there is no doubt that her delegation will be promptly admitted before the close of the present session."

At the recent monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the President, Mr. Garrett, authoritatively denied that the company did not intend to build the direct road from Point of Rocks to Washington City. Were this direct road built, it would shorten the distance from the West to the Federal Capital, by this route, forty-nine miles, and, so far as scenery is concerned, make a much more picturesque route.

There are only thirty-three villages, towns and cities in the States of Alabama and Mississippi in which Postmasters, regularly appointed and duly sworn in, are to be found. The Mobile (Ala.) Times urges the people of that State, not yet provided with mail facilities, to seek out at once some one, either male or female, who can take the oath and act as Postmaster, and thus secure to themselves the privileges enjoyed by other sections of the South.

The Richmond papers announce that Dick Turner was on Monday released on parole from confinement, by order of the Secretary of War. He was arrested a few days after the surrender of Gen. Lee, and has been from that day in confinement, first at the Penitentiary and then at the Libby. It is said that during his imprisonment his hair has turned from black to gray.

The closing ceremonies of the American Sharpshooters' Association at Chicago took place on the 17th inst. The number of members is 1,290. Fourteen States are represented in the Association. The total number of shots fired during the present meeting was 87,306. The total amount of prizes was $6,390. Not a single arrest was made by the police during the four days of the festival.

George Peabody is so bothered by beggars and begging petitions that, as a relief, his servants are ordered not to answer the door-bell at all, and only those who are intimate enough to enter without ringing can have a chance at the millionaire. Missionary agents and church committees are particularly liberal in their requests.

Last Monday night, the residence of Dr. Webb, at Little Rock, Arkansas, was entered by some one knowing his safe contained over $75,000. The Doctor was at the time sleeping in his bed with his son, a boy of twelve years. Both were brutally murdered with an ax. The assassin then procured the key of the safe, but could only open one door.

An old man and his grand-daughter were brutally murdered on Sunday evening last, near Rossville, in York County, Penn. The grandmother was also terribly injured, and, at last accounts, was in a dying condition. An Irishman named Donovan has been arrested on suspicion of committing the deed.

At City Point, Virginia, on Sunday night, there was a riot between soldiers and residents. A number were hurt on both sides, stores and dwellings were robbed, and some of the citizens fled to Richmond for safety.

The order relative to the appointment of discharged soldiers as clerks and messengers in preference to civilians has been closely observed in the Departments of the Government. The positions heretofore filled by nearly two hundred clerks in the Department of the Interior are now occupied by an equal number of discharged soldiers, and the applications of any who have not served in either the army or navy will not receive favorable notice.

Fort Adams, at Newport, is to receive $130,000 worth of repairs, in accordance with the recent appropriation of Congress. The southwest bastion will be rebuilt and a new battery mounted. Thirteen new 15-inch guns will be placed on the water-battery, and twenty others on the walls of the fort.

Mrs. Dennis, mother of the family afflicted with trichina at Marion, Iowa, died on Sunday. The father died on Saturday. This makes the sixth death out of the ten afflicted.

The steam-tug *Red Jacket* exploded her boiler at the mouth of the Chicago River on Monday, tearing the vessel to pieces, killing two men and wounding one, there being only three on board.

LOCAL NEWS.

At Police Trials, yesterday, before Commissioners Acton and Bergen, the examination of witnesses in the case of City Judge Russel and others against Patrolman William Smith, of the Twentieth Precinct, was concluded. Capt. George H. Walling was nominally the complainant; but the charge originated in the assertion of Mr. Sidney H. Stuart, in the Court of General Sessions, that Officer Smith had been guilty of subornation of perjury, and upon hearing the assertion the City Judge directed that an action be commenced against the officer. A host of witnesses appeared yesterday to testify against the accused, and it was remarked by spectators that the Twentieth Ward must have been emptied of its thieves. It appears that Officer Smith arrested one Kamisky for alleged horse-theft, and that after the acquittal of the prisoner, the officer, having authority from Gen. Van Vliet, re-arrested him for desertion; but the prisoner was acquitted on the testimony of his confederates, and they then, by way of revenge, made the false oath accusing the officer of subornation of perjury. The witnesses against the officer rather helped him than otherwise before the Police Commissioners, it being clear from their testimony that he had not cultivated amicable relations with them.

The members of the Metropolitan Police were active, yesterday, in arresting every unlicensed liquor-dealer whom they found exposing his stock of intoxicating liquors for sale. Nearly six hundred arrests were made during the day, and the unexpected accumulation of business at the several Police Courts caused unwonted excitement and an almost total suspension of the routine business. Several of the accused were arrested several times during the day for alleged violations of the Excise law, and in the Courts the number of complaints became so great that Justice Dowling dismissed the greater portion of the prisoners on their parole to appear when wanted. Over five hundred were admitted to bail to answer the charges at the Court of General Sessions.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in this City. The actions are entitled: Supreme Court—John Alfred *vs.* Elizabeth Alfred. Superior Court—Elisha B. Francis *vs.* Emily Francis.

A motion was made yesterday by the District-Attorney, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, for an order to bring up Ferris and Friery for re-sentence, the Court of Appeals having recently denied the application made in each case for a new trial. The motion was granted, and an order issued directing the Sheriff, &c., to have the two persons named in Court this morning, when they will be re-sentenced.

The case of the People on the relation of Edward M. Banks, and others, against the Board of Education, was argued yesterday before a full bench of the Supreme Court at the General Term. This action—the particulars of which were quite fully published in our columns some time ago—has arisen out of the difficulties in Ward School No. 48, in the 21st Ward, and relates mainly to questions as to the alleged resignation of William H. Wood as Principal, and the appointment in his place of Abner B. Holly. The decision of the Court reserved.

Last evening, Jerry O'Brien, a young Irishman, whom the Police describe as an Eighth Ward thief, murdered his mistress, Miss Kate Smith, in her boarding-house, at No. 139 Prince-street, by stabbing her in the back with a huge cleaver. He then attempted suicide by cutting his own throat, but was prevented. His wound having been dressed, Capt. Mills took him to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest this morning.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, Commissioner S. B. H. Vance in the chair, it was ordered that the unexpended portion of the appropriation for the support of the Free Academy—being $68,337 35—be transferred to the accounts for purposes for which they may be required, the Academy having been erected into a College, with ample appropriations for its support.

Rev. John Wright Roberts, brother of President Roberts, of Liberia, was ordained a Missionary Bishop in St. Paul's M. E. Church, last evening, Bishops Janes and Scott officiating, assisted by Rev. Drs. Boehm, Holdich, Porter, Carlton, Harris and Floss. Bishop Roberts succeeds Bishop Burns, who died in this country in April, 1863, while here on a visit in quest of improved health.

The funeral of Hon. James Humphrey took took place yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs officiating. A large Congressional delegation attended, and the pall-bearers were selected from among the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn. The church was filled by a sympathetic concourse of the friends of the lamented deceased.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the case of Daniel and Miles O'Reilley occupied the entire day. The result of the trial was a verdict against Daniel O'Reilley for manslaughter in the third degree, and against Miles O'Reilley for assault and battery. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Yesterday morning, Anne Crosby, a colored woman, was taken down by cholera at No. 228 Church-street, and at 7 o'clock last evening she died. Patrolmen Peck, of the First Precinct Police, was reported sick of cholera at his abode, No. 168 Delancey-street, last evening.

The Strong-Bennett libel case was continued yesterday. The testimony is now all in, and the case will be argued to-day and submitted to the jury. The counsel expect to consume about six hours in the summing up. The case attracts much attention, particularly among politicians.

The annual meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association is in progress at the Madison-avenue Church. Rev. Dr. Westcott is Moderator. The association embraces 146 churches in this City, Brooklyn and on the Hudson River.

On Friday the District-Attorney will move for the re-sentence of Friery and Ferrero, the murderers, now in the Tombs.

The butchers, drovers and yardmen have collected $2,000 toward a fund to resist the orders of the Board of Health in the Courts.

Our acknowledgments are due Mr. Ely, Purser of the steamer *Arago*, for late European papers.

Stocks and Gold were active yesterday. The fluctuations in Gold were 154@151⅞@152⅜ ₱ cent. Money easy. Exchange dull. The supply of gold increasing.

There was less activity in the general markets yesterday, and less buoyancy in prices. The freight engagements were limited, with 676 vessels of all classes in port.

Light in Darkness.—We certainly think the managers of the Erie Railroad might accommodate the immense number of people who daily travel over their road, by placing lights in the long tunnel just outside of Hoboken. It is a mile long, takes three or four minutes to pass through, and is dark as Erebus from one end to the other. Yesterday evening, when the densely-crowded train that carried, among other passengers, the visitors from the Secaucus race-course, had entered the tunnel, the state of things in the cars was enough to discompose anybody, as it certainly was an outrage upon everybody. The darkness was dense and black as possible, the heat great, the air stifling, and presently the race-course roughs who were aboard, or at least in one of the cars, began to yell, caterwaul and shout, until the ladies were in terror for their lives, the gentlemen for their purses, and no one felt sure of anything. During the minutes that this was kept up half the passengers at least became so fear-stricken that when the train emerged into daylight they were pale as ghosts. A dozen lamps hung along the side of the tunnel, or a single calcium light in it, or a small lamp in each car, would be a very simple, and certainly a very cheap, way of preventing such a disorder, and giving the hundreds of people who daily pass through this tunnel a sense of security as well as security itself.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Retrenchment in the Senate.

Between the amount assigned to the Freedmen's Bureau by the House Committee, and the amount finally appropriated by the Senate, there is a very wholesome difference. As reported by Mr. Stevens, the details stood thus:

Assistant and Sub-Assistant Commissioners	$47,500
Clerks' salaries	82,800
Stationery and printing	63,000
Quarters and fuel	15,900
Clothing for distribution	1,750,000
Commissary stores	4,106,250
Medical department	500,000
Transportation	1,980,000
School superintendence	21,000
Sites and buildings for school-houses and asylums	3,000,000
Telegraphing	18,000
Total	$11,584,450

An extravagant sum, obviously, and one affording ample margins for all sorts of pleasant operations by the persons concerned in the expenditure. The single item of commissary stores—$4,106,250—would have covered pickings enough to satisfy an army of officials, and was utterly out of proportion to the service actually rendered, judging of the latter in the light of information furnished by recent investigations. And $3,000,000 for school-houses and asylums—a sum that might be requisite if the aim were to constitute the colored race perpetual paupers, to be fed, clothed, schooled and doctored forever at the expense of the nation, but admitting of no defence on any other supposition. And clothing and transportation—together $3,730,000: who doubts that on this basis profitable contracts would have been plentiful as blackberries, and clothing abundant for all the purposes of agents who hire negroes on their own account, after the manner exposed by Gens. Steedman and Fullerton? And $500,000 for drugs and doctoring, in addition to commissary stores; and $63,000 for stationery and printing, as though the Bureau were a Bureau of Education instead of one for temporary relief; and $18,000 for telegraphing, as though ordinary mail-routes were unequal to the wants of gentlemen engaged in providing for indigent and helpless negroes. The whole appropriation, as thus prepared, carried waste and wrong upon its face.

Mr. Stevens himself shrank from its advocacy in its entirety. So many members complained, especially with reference to the monstrous item for school-houses and asylums, that its modification became inevitable; and Mr. Stevens, after vainly trying to soothe the outraged sense of economy by striking off a million, eventually reduced the three millions to the comparatively modest figure of half a million. Other items passed the House as reported, the total being changed from $11,584,450 to $9,084,450. A visible reduction undoubtedly, but one that left the year's charge for the Freedmen's Bureau excessive, considering the nature of so much of its operations as may be pronounced legitimate, and the abuses which have been proved to exist in its management.

Fortunately, the Senate has come to the further relief of an exhausted treasury. As amended by Mr. Sherman and agreed to, the appropriation stands as follows:

Commissioners and Assist't Commissioners	$147,500
Clerks' salaries	82,800
Clothing	1,170,000
Commissary stores	3,306,250
Transportation	1,320,000
School superintendence	21,000
Repairs of school-houses	500,000
Total	$6,547,550

Or a saving of more than five millions compared with the amount originally proposed by Mr. Stevens, and more than two millions and a half compared with the appropriation sanctioned by the House. The excisions and the changes by which this result has been brought about, evince on the part of the Senate a more correct appreciation of the functions to be performed by the Bureau, and a more decided determination to make it a temporary instead of a permanent institution. The huge provision for doctoring has been expunged, the shameful allowance for stationery and telegraphing is denied, the item "repairs of school-houses," is substituted for "sites and buildings," and the idea of "asylums" for a race of paupers finds no recognition. Even now, however, the appropriation is too heavy to be tolerated, except with the understanding that it is not to be very frequently repeated.

All trustworthy testimony from the South now points to the conclusion that the usefulness of the Bureau is practically ended. Necessary it has been, and in some districts eminently beneficial; but the general goodness of its aim has been much too often spoiled by the misconduct or the inefficiency of its servants, and the circumstances which for a time justified it are rapidly passing away. Our own correspondents have furnished impartial evidence upon this head. Mr. Truman, a shrewd and indefatigable observer, and possessed of a familiarity with the South of which few can boast, has dwelt upon the desirableness of withdrawing the machinery of the Bureau at an early day; and the Inspectors lately appointed by the War Department have expressed the same opinion wherever their observation has extended. An interval must elapse before this result be reached, and in any case the process of withdrawal should be gradual, so that some appropriation is indispensable, and perhaps the amount agreed to by the Senate is as moderate as it can be made for the current year. At any rate, all evils are great or small by comparison, and though we may not be enamored of six millions and a half for the Bureau's expenses in twelve months, with no great obstacle to the regulation of negro labor, let us be thankful that Senator Sherman has saved us from a much more formidable load.

What now remains to be accomplished is the honest and judicious expenditure of the large amount provided. To secure this may we not hope that vigorous measures will be taken, as far as possible, to transfer the administration of the Bureau's affairs from agents and sub-agents, who may speculate with impunity, to army officers whose integrity and disinterestedness none will question? The reform is needed, not only to arrest extravagant expenditures but to foster friendly feeling throughout the Southern States, by divesting the Bureau of the last aspect of partizanship.

Financial Effects of the European War.

It is not to be supposed that a great war can occur anywhere in the civilized world without some injury to the United States. The ancient doctrine in political economy, was that each nation was better off as her neighbors or rivals were poorer, and that calamity to one was good fortune to another, and that each could grow rich out of the other's poverty. But the more correct science of modern times has seen the fallacy of this. It has recognized the commercial *solidarity* of peoples, that foreign nations are in the relation to every country, to a greater or less degree, of customers to a producer, and the better off they are, the more they will buy, and what injures them must of course lesson their capacity of purchasing, and thus diminish the profit of the producer. Again, what they will buy of one will depend to a certain extent on what it will buy of them, so that calamity to any great nation at once, in the complicated machinery of modern commerce, brings misfortune to the other members of the family of nations. The United States is more independent of other nations—owing to its vast territory and variety of internal exchanges and productions—than any European Power. Yet we, too, are linked in commerce and immigration with all the world, and especially with Europe. She buys our cotton, breadstuffs, dairy products, machinery and cloths, and during the last four years has been an enormous purchaser of our securities. She also furnishes us with our most valuable imports—the immigration of substantial farmers and strong laborers.

The approaching shock of mighty work in Europe; the withdrawal of some two millions of men from profitable production; the immense waste and destruction of war; the forced loans of the Governments, must all have some effect on our own financial condition. The first influences have been and will be injurious.

Our customers are suddenly crippled and impoverished; they cannot send us such products as they did, nor take from us our wheat and our butter, and our cotton and manufactures, to the extent to which they formerly ordered. They will not at first want our bonds as they did, and must send back some which they have purchased, and use the great profits of the sale for strengthening their position against the storm.

The first impulse of the Germans and Italians is (as it was here in our war) to convert everything into gold. The Governments demand gold for buying war material, and as a consequence a great drain of the precious metals ensues from the great centre of exchanges—London—which is naturally felt here. Apart from the rise of gold occasioned by speculation, there can be no doubt that the fear of a European war has lessened the value of the dollar to every man, woman, and child in America. Emigration also, with its golden tide, which has been larger the last year than for many years, must, if war ensues, be diminished. The German Governments will forbid their subjects from leaving the country at such a time. We must feel then, and somewhat severely, a European war. But there are more favorable aspects of the subject which will soon reveal themselves.

The continental people will be, indeed, poorer, but they must live, even if the Governments support larger numbers of them in the armies. They must have our cotton, and may even demand our breadstuffs, from the cessation of production at home. It is not improbable that a new trade in arms and machinery may spring up with this country. After the first impulse of panic to hoard, or to convert into gold, the second sober thought will come of demand for safe securities, delivered from all the eventualities of this war. The bonds of two great nations—the Austrian and Italian—are already, before the opening of hostilities, below 40, and will undoubtedly, if the war should last two years, be worthless. Prussian paper is much more valuable, but it has fallen ten per cent. Gold is dangerous to possess in time of invasion, while a paper-bond is less often plundered or confiscated, and can be more easily concealed. We already hear that the peasantry are seeking for American securities. This will continue and increase, if our own financial course is wise here; the savings of the German population will be placed, to a great extent, in United States bonds. The same thing will be true also of England. A vast amount of capital will be accumulating there, which used to seek investment on the Continent. It will now search for channels at a distance from the scene of hostilities, and will probably turn to securities so safe and profitable as the American. We shall soon hear of a substantial rise in Five-twenties in the British market. Two of the continental countries are just about repudiating specie payments. The inevitable effect of this is to force the gold out of the country to Great Britain and France, where the cessation of panic, and restored business with the increased supply, will soon bring money down to its normal rates and relieve us here. Large amounts of cotton soon to go out, and perhaps other exports, will help us still further. We may secure some new branches in the carrying trade in the approaching struggle. In the meantime we are at peace; all branches of production are in wonderful bloom; we only need a greater contraction of currency to stop the depreciation of our paper and bring the dollar near its real value, and we are growing steadily in substantial wealth.

The great European war, though it may shock, will not essentially damage us.

Newspaper Correspondents in the Austrian Army.—The Austrian Commander, Gen. Benedek, has issued an order bearing especially upon newspaper correspondents. He says that he shall in no way tolerate, either at headquarters or with other commanders or corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or military; and he requests the commanders to see that no one belonging to the army lends himself to supplying articles destined for the journals, *unless he has received a mission so to do from the Government.* It will be seen by the last-quoted clause that newspaper correspondents are not entirely excluded from the Austrian lines; but it is more than probable that the Government will leave the matter in his discretion, and that he will be rigid enough, the order itself gives proof. In the Franco-Austrian war, the London *Times* had a correspondent with the Austrian army, who was under oath to give in his correspondence no intelligence he might learn of impending movements, and furnish no information that might be of service to the enemy. The same journal had also a correspondent with the French army on liberal terms. The journals of this country, during our late war, never objected to the Government, or its Generals in the field, putting correspondents under proper military restrictions. What they did strive to obtain was an intelligible system, or order, or regulation of *some* kind.

The Trade with British America.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Monday, June 18, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears by your paper of the 15th inst., that a report is looked for on our "commercial relations with British America." The reading public would, no doubt, be gratified to see such a report; but will it be given to them? Judging from the past, that seems quite doubtful. On the 1st of January last, Mr. E. H. Derby, a Commissioner appointed for that special purpose by the Treasury Department, made a full report on the same subject; yet, so far as I have been able to discover, not a single journal in your City gave it a place in its columns. True, they made allusions to it, or made garbled extracts from it, showing that they all had the document in their possession, but to see the report in full, we were obliged to look in a Canada paper. The Toronto *Globe* pertinently asked why a paper of that importance was not allowed to see the light on this side of the line? I have never seen the question answered; but I have a right to believe it was, because its revelations were found to be in conflict with the prevalent theory that the benefits of the Reciprocity Treaty were all on one side. Mr. Derby evidently commenced his investigations with that theory fully impressed on his mind; yet, before he was half through his report, he was obliged to confess his error.

Mr. Editor, let us have the document, whether it agrees with our preconceived opinions or not, and you will oblige the great body of your readers, as well as your humble servant,

S. W.

Mr. Derby's report, if printed in full in the Times, would have taken up the space of two full pages. A portion of that report contained very important statistical information. Much of it, however, was of a merely speculative kind, and wild speculation at that. And we could have offered to the great body of our readers no apology for publishing it in full, or even in a greatly abbreviated form. The Times has given ample space, and a careful consideration, to whatever authentic reports were available bearing upon the trade of British America. It has not done this in the interest of the Northwest or the Northeast; in the interest of ultra-freetraders, or in the interest of ultra-protectionists; but solely from a desire to see the question of the commercial relationship which the Provinces and the United States are hereafter to maintain toward each other, discussed on common-sense business principles. When any new facts of a thoroughly authentic character are procurable, our correspondent will find them reproduced, in an intelligible form, in some portion of our columns. The latest tabular report bearing on international trade was published in the Times of Sunday, the 3d of June.

Landmarks and Floodgates.

The law of primogeniture is one of the "landmarks and floodgates" of English society which the Sir Leicester Dedlocks of England guard with anxious care, but which the rising generation would be rejoiced to have swept away. A debate has recently taken place in the House of Commons which called forth a vigorous expression of opinion on the subject, the bill before the House being one to abolish the existing law in case of landed property left by persons dying without a will. The introduction of such a measure was justly regarded as the first step to the total abolition of primogeniture, and in that spirit duly opposed, and of course the Opposition was successful in defeating it.

The peculiar danger suggested by the opponents of the bill was the weakening of the influence of the throne and the aristocracy. It is somewhat singular that while loyalty to the sovereign is claimed by the English people to be one of their peculiar attributes, the Attorney-General should defend the present system of retaining the succession of all the landed estates of a family in the hands of the one male heir, rather than distributing it among the wife and children, as in other countries, as being a bulwark of society, and producing a class of landlords who stand "between the throne and the lower classes of the people." But he did not hesitate to make so damaging an admission. The other speakers against the bill were driven to defend evils which writers upon the social organization of England have long condemned. For instance, there is a large class of younger sons and daughters of the aristocracy whose lives pass in idleness, because it would be a kind of sin for them to earn a living, and in genteel poverty, because the eldest son not only bears the honors, but inherits the acres of his ancestors. This class constitutes a great incubus upon the country; it floods the Government departments, the Church, the army and the Parliament with incapables, who must be provided for at the expense of the people. It increases the difficulty of marriage by young people who would be happy, if they were not forced to be fashionable, and it fosters the vices which are born of idle gentility. All this was understood; but the opponents of the bill boldly declared that so far from promoting idleness, the law of primogeniture promoted industry, and made the disinherited portion of the higher orders seek employment which is good for them.

That a debate should, coincidentally with that on Reform, be possible on such a subject, is an indication of the firm belief among the more advanced English politicians that the growing aggregations of wealth and domain in the hands of a few persons bears with it an element of danger which ought to be removed. If there were such a system of succession in other countries it would be more defensible, but there is not. Nor has its abolition, whether in France or the United States, or even in the British Australian Colonies been other than beneficial and safe. With us the system was so early got rid of that we forget that it ever existed. The remark of Jefferson that some years after the abolition of the law in Virginia, "there were few carriages and six but a great many more carriages and pair," was quoted by Mr. Bright as a proof of the benefit which might be conferred upon his countrymen by a similar course in England. The more equal division of property and of condition, which is possible in countries which have abandoned so venerable but so pestilent a principle, is too real for serious dispute.

The law of primogeniture is one of the relics of feudalism which is destined to disappear before the more enlightened views of the rising generation. It was the policy of feudalism to secure the military service of the oldest, and therefore most capable son of an original holder, and to this end the succession to property was conferred upon him as a condition and a reward. But the necessities of feudalism no longer exist. The peerage does not depend upon the present law, and would not be affected by its abolition; and even if there were a little curtailment of the majesty which pertains to coronets, and a little less of the "cold shade" which is said to constitute a chief bulwark of the English throne, but which we believe is one of its misfortunes, the aristocracy would not fare worse, while the people would fare much better.

The Atlantic Ferry.—Nearly all the great Atlantic steamship lines are this year outstripping their efforts in previous years as to regularity and speed. The keenest contest this season appears to be between the *Scotia*, of the Cunard Line, and the beautiful new steamship *City of Paris*, of the Inman Line. The latter is a screw vessel, and looking to her last trip from Liverpool she certainly promises to hold her own, for some time at least, against all comers. The company, let us notice, *receives no subsidy whatever from the British or any other Government.* Capt. Kennedy is in command; and we have pleasure in making the following extract from the log:

THE PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.

1866.	From Fastnet.	1866.	From Fastnet.
June 8	190	June 13	310
June 9	318	June 14	350
June 10	317	June 15	340
June 11	338	June 16, fm. S. Hook,	230
June 12	340		

LENGTH OF PASSAGE, APPARENT TIME, TO SANDY HOOK.

From Liverpool, 9 days, 13 hours.
Deducting detention at Queenstown, 9 days, 6 hours, 30 minutes.
From Queenstown, 8 days, 12 hours, 20 minutes.

REMARKS.

3:30 P. M.—Received mails; 3:50 P. M., left Liverpool.
10 A. M.—Arrived at Queenstown; 3:30, left Queenstown.
Moderate weather.
Light winds throughout, and variable.
Light breeze throughout, and dense fog. Engines slowed six hours.
Moderate breeze throughout.
Calm throughout 9:15 P. M., received pilot.
4:50 A. M.—Sandy Hook. 5:42—Anchored at New-York.

The Examiners of Patents.—Both Houses of Congress have agreed in the passage of the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to use a small portion of his surplus funds to pay the Examiners according to the scale of their duties for a limited period. This is a just measure, and it costs the country and the Treasury nothing, while it will be of benefit to the Examiners and incidentally to the large and important class of inventors whose fees support the whole expenses of the Patent Office and create the surplus from which the Examiners are now to be paid. The Committee on Patents of the House (Mr. Jenckes, Chairman), and the Committee on Patents of the Senate have acted in an enlightened spirit in this matter.

We now entreat the Commissioner of Patents and the Examiners to devise ways and means for a more speedy examination and decision on applications; and if they are overworked, let the Commissioner ask Congress for power to appoint additional Examiners, since the office has money enough to pay them, and since, in no event does any part of the expenses or salaries of the Bureau come on the Treasury or the people, but solely on the inventors themselves, who certainly have a right to ask that *their* work should be done for *their* money.

Large Results.—The fact that over a million dollars have been obtained for public purposes within the past few weeks by the operations of the Excise Law, shows what great public revenues may be raised in this City by the honest and rigid enforcement of municipal revenue laws. The amount obtained from liquor licenses heretofore has been paltry compared with present returns, and has belonged to that part of the municipal income which went—nobody could ever tell where. Were all our local revenue laws administered by such a body as have the administration of the Excise Laws, our present rates of City taxation might be greatly reduced, and our debt obliterated in a short time. The enforcement of the Excise Law has unquestionably been hard upon some people thus far, but in future the liquor business will be carried on with a full understanding of its restrictions, conditions and expenses.

Rhetoric on Stilts.—The *Evening Post* of yesterday makes game of the rhetoric of an "English Squire"—Sir Thomas Bateson—who recently said in Parliament that

> "This new born sympathy for the workingman had been begotten by a lust for power, suckled by the unctuous pap of peripatetic stump orators, and dry-nursed by the insolent threats and swaggering bluster of domineering agitators."

This is certainly excellent for an English squire. It was only the day before yesterday, however, that the *Post* itself, in a leading editorial on Mexico, charmed us with the following imagery:

> "Mexico's sound constitution broke up the inward disease; she has tired out the external invasion; the imperial abscess is nearly dried up: let air and exercise, nourishment and hard work, do the rest. Let no quacks interpose their nostrums, no stimulating loans derange the natural process of recovery, no false friendships plunder the patient of his patrimony."

Liquor Licenses.—One of our large retail liquor-dealers testified in Court, the other day, that *one-half* the gross receipts of his business were clear profit. We suppose these are about the average profits of the trade, though far greater profit is unquestionably derived from certain kinds of distilled liquors, wines, etc. Now, we are sure that a business which furnishes such enormous returns as these can very well afford to pay even the present license fee for the right of traffic.

OHIO.

The Union State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, June 19.

The Union State Convention met to-day, and nominated for Secretary of State, Wm. Henry Smith, of Hamilton; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. Scott, of Butler; Board of Public Works, John M. Barrere.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the Union Party of Ohio, having sustained the General Government during a four years' successful war against the united efforts of rebels South and partisans North, now demand that peace be established on such stable foundations that rebellion and secession will never again endanger our national existence.

Resolved, That this Convention fully indorses the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the States as a liberal, wise and patriotic adjustment; and the Union Party of Ohio pledge for it their united and hearty support.

Resolved, That the nation owes to the heroic men of our Army and Navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their patriotic services in defence of the Constitution and Union, and we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing bounties; and while we cherish with tender affection the memories of fallen braves, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

MAINE.

The Union Congressional Convention.

BANGOR Wednesday, June 20.

The Union Congressional Convention, held here to-day, was fully attended. Hon. John A. Peters was nominated for Congress, receiving a nearly unanimous vote.

A large number of delegates have arrived to attend the Union State Convention to be held here to-morrow.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN EUROPE

Additional Intelligence by the Arago and the Peruvian's Mails.

Gen. Benedek's Address to the Northern Army of Austria.

He Orders the Exclusion of Newspaper Correspondents from the Army.

Military Movements in Germany and Italy.

The steamship *Arago*, with European advices to June 7, arrived at this port last evening. The mails by the steamship *Peruvian* reached this City yesterday afternoon. We find in our European files some additional items of interest respecting the political and military situation in Germany and Italy.

OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Excitement in the Rhenish Provinces—Unfriendliness toward Bismarck—Prussian Soldiery—The Soldiers of Other German States.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, May 26, 1866.

The Rhenish Provinces, and especially the Provinces of Prussia, are just now more excited than any other parts of Germany. During a short run through these provinces I have been enabled to estimate more correctly the nature and the gravity of the embarrassments under which they labor than I had been before, and also of the general sentiment of the people on the great questions which now divide Germany.

In all the Prussian Provinces not a friend of Bismarck did I find or hear of. For this there are many reasons. The first and most important is a purely commercial one. Business of all kinds has nearly arrived at a stand-still. Our party traveled alone on the decks of the Rhine steamers; there was even an absence of the traditional Englishman: and in the pleasant month of May, when the Rhine is clothed in its first and most brilliant verdure, if one does not encounter some of those well-known family groups of English tourists something must have gone radically wrong. The hotels are as vacant as the steamboats, and the landlords pass the day in swearing at Bismarck. At Wiesbaden and Homburg but half the gaming-tables are occupied; the *croupiers*, who looked languid and indifferent, swore also terribly at Bismarck, for they had few customers, while the scarce double Fredericks that strayed here and there over the table were in no danger of being confounded, and went into the coffers of the "bank" with a melancholy ring which took all the heart out of the comrades they left behind in their master's pockets. The few people we saw drinking of the detestable waters of the mineral springs did not turn up their noses at the "nasty stuff," as our English friends call it, and were, therefore, veritable health seekers, whom the intrigues of M. Le Bismarck did not disturb.

But there was one place where we saw plenty of travellers, and that was on the railroads. Long trains of cars filled with soldiers are met at short intervals all day long, some going up and some down, some on one side of the river and some on the other, some wearing the uniform of Prussia, others of Austria, and others of the different States of the Confederation. The movement of soldiers was, indeed, immense, and the German question itself could not be more mixed than were their uniforms. Nor could anything have been more curious then to see trains of Austrians passing one way and Prussians the other on the same road, and even to see, as we see here at Frankfort, squads of Austrians, Prussians and Bavarians, friends to-day and enemies to-morrow, going through their exercises at the same moment on the same parade ground.

One of the reasons for the extraordinary movement of soldiers, and for the dissatisfaction of the people of the Rhenish provinces, is, that the Prussian government is taking out of these provinces all the soldiers who reside here, and is replacing them by soldiers brought from other parts of Prussia. Not only this, but they are taking every man of the reserves up to thirty years of age, regardless of his social position, tearing men away from helpless families, and driving them to the front on the Saxon frontier, where they will have to stand the first shock of arms. The reason for this transposition of soldiers, and this thorough levy is that the people of the Rhenish Provinces are disaffected, that they are opposed to the war, and would resist feebly either Austria or France in that direction. But as they do not think it possible there will be any war in these provinces, the act of the Government in sending them to do the heavy work against the enemy, while Northern Prussians, who are in favor of the war, take their safe places, is justly stigmatized by them as unfair and cruel, and it is not likely that they will take a very deep interest in the success of the war.

The fact is, at Cologne, at Coblentz, and throughout these Prussian Rhine provinces, the people talk of making a revolution against their own Government, or rather against Bismarck, for it is he who appears to be the objective of all their hatred; and when told that it is too late, they reply that they have guns, that the great body of the soldiers are with them, and that when those soldiers, who are for the war, shall have grown a little tired of campaigning, they, too, will join the national movement against Bismarck and absolutism, and in favor of free and united Germany. But mark well that I do not tell you exactly what the German people want, for these terms of a free and united Germany are very general ones, about which no two Germans would probably agree. It is certain, nevertheless, that in a very large portion of Prussia the people are seriously hostile to the war, while in the other portions there is no positive enthusiasm for it.

In the German Confederation also, M. de Bismarck has no friends; and every one we have seen so far not only wishes for his defeat by Austria, but predicts that he will be defeated. It is indeed difficult to comprehend how the Prussian Prime Minister can be so far mistaken on the sentiment of the German people in regard to his policy. Even the Queen of Prussia is violently opposed to him and his policy. She has an abhorrence of a civil war among the German people, and appears to place great confidence in Napoleon's diplomacy for preventing a war at the last hour. The French people do not believe that Napoleon desires to prevent the war; but at the other courts of Europe it is so much the habit to talk about Napoleon's desire to make a little sport over it, that now, when they have need of somebody's mediation, it is to Napoleon and his hobby of a Congress that they naturally look for that door of escape they no longer expect to find for themselves.

The Prussian soldiers we meet, and every town is now crammed with them, present in general a soft appearance, as compared with either the French or Austrian soldiers. We visited the famous fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblentz, and saw there several regiments under inspection, and ready to march to the Saxon frontier. They were composed of as good material as any country in Europe perhaps could turn out, and they were well equipped. Prussian uniforms and Prussian firearms are, in fact, not to be criticised; but the men did not look soldierly; they stood about and were gawky and militia-like; their accoutrements lacked compactness, and when they marched they showed a fault which is the despair of all old Generals—they supported their knapsacks on their backs with the hand. The Austrians we saw, on the contrary, looked hardy and machine-like; when they passed they stared neither to the right nor the left; they walked upright and lithe, like the French, but they looked so expressionless, so impersonal, so unlike the ordinary individuals one one daily associates with, that the only impression left on the mind was that of a remorseless machine, made to execute orders without knowing why. As to the physique of the men, the Austrians are the tallest, but this appears not to be an advantage in war, since we recollect having seen the little *pioupious* of the French army put the tall Austrians to flight at Solferino.

The soldiers of the other Germanic States, so far as we have seen them, although fine-looking men, have a most miserable *tenue*, and appear infinitely more like loose militiamen than the Prussians. It is fortunate for them, personally speaking, that they are not to be enemies of Austria in the threatened conflict.

Whether prejudice or not I cannot say, but the Germans we meet, no matter from what direction they come, predict the defeat of Prussia and Italy. But in Paris, where they begin to count the cost in money of modern warfare, for the cost of war has about doubled since the campaign of 1859, they pretend to show that Austria cannot stand the cost of many battles, and that she will grow weak through her treasury. It is not long in fact since Austria made a loan at Paris and London, and the fall which has taken place in this loan in these markets shows the estimate in which Austria's ability to pay is held.

Finally, I should say that notwithstanding the immense movements of troops and the secret designs which are known tto actuate men in power, the German people still believe that a war will be avoided, and, feeling the full force of the great calamities which it will bring upon them, if it be avoided, and by the intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON, it will almost reconcile them to the man they hate and fear most.

MALAKOFF.

The Austrian General Benedek's Address to his Army.

Gen. BENEDEK, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army of Austria, recently addressed an order of the day to his troops, the chief passage of which is the following:

I prohibit in the most formal and most express manner, officers and other persons belonging to the troops, military establishments, or equipages furnishing articles to newspapers, either directly or indirectly. It is equally contrary to the interests of the army that criticisms, *generally ill-founded, or resting upon facts imperfectly interpreted*, should be permitted in newspaper correspondence or articles, that complaints should be made in these publications of any temporary deficiency, as our adversaries may deduce therefrom the nature of the attitude, spirit, equipment, &c., of the army. *I shall in no way tolerate, either at headquarters, or with other commanders or corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or military.* I request the commanders to see that no one belonging to the army lends himself to supplying articles destined for the journals unless he has received a mission so to do from the Government, for I shall know how to discover such correspondents by all the means in my power, and shall at once dismiss them without any consideration from the army; or, in case of necessity, will even have them prosecuted by the military courts.

The Situation in Austrian Italy.

Verona Correspondence of the Sentinella Bresciana.

We are here in the midst of frightful desolation, being crushed under the weight of taxation. The severity exercised toward those who are suspected of being Liberals, that is, those who are opposed to the domination of Austria, is becoming unendurable. If any one capable of military service is suspected of an intention to emigrate, he is seized by the Police and forced to wear the Austrian uniform; if unfit for the army he is put into prison. Yesterday a priest, named COMBATTI, was seizes while saying mass. No one can explain the reason of the arrest. I can give you no more news.

Vienna (June 2) Correspondence of the London Times.

Padua is in a very disturbed state, and demonstrations are continually made against the Austrians. A few days ago Baron VON MAROICICH, the commander of the Seventh *Corps d'Armée*, sent for the Podesta of the city, and told him that if the Imperial troops were obliged to take the field, he should expect him to provide for the security of the 400 or 500 sick soldiers who are lying in the military hospital. The Lieutenant-General gave the Burgomaster to understand that he would treat Padua as HAYNAU treated Brescia in 1849, if any of his men were ill-used by the inhabitants of the place. The intrenched camp in the neighborhood of this city will soon be completed, as 18,000 men, who are under the direction of 300 military engineers, are employed in its construction. The chain of forts, which are to have three fronts, will be extended from Bisamberg to the neighborhood of Aspern. As the troops belonging to the army in the northern part of the Empire have taken up their respective positions, it may with truth be said that Austria is now fully prepared for action. Almost all the younger men in Venetia and Southern Tyrol have quitted their homes and are endeavoring to get across the Austrian frontier into Italy.

In the event of a war with Prussia, the Empress and her two children will reside at Buda.

Austrian Military Preparations.

A correspondence from Vienna, dated June 2, says:

The dispatch of troops to the North is continuous and uninterrupted. Regiments are forwarded from all quarters for concentration on the Prussian frontier. Some idea may be formed of the immense concentration of troops in that quarter from the fact that the railway directors have received instructions to be prepared to transport 40,000 men to augment the Army of the North. Admiral TEGETHOFF, who has assumed the comand of the Austrian fleet, has addressed the officers and men, calling upon them to display their patriotism and courage in the event of a war.

Amusements.

FRENCH THEATRE.—BALFE's opera of the "Rose of Castile" is far beyond the capacity of the company now playing at this establishment. It was a mistake to produce it. The theatre possesses no scenery, and the stage no discipline. The orchestra is mediocre; utterly incapable of presenting the ideas which the composer intends to present, and unable from lack of members to contribute even to the polyphony of a *finalè*. Rightly placed or produced, the "Rose of Castile" is one of the liveliest and most interesting operas now known to the stage. It is simple in construction. Each act contains a concerted piece or ballad, or *scena*, and a *finalè*. If a statement has to be made by an actor on the stage it is borne upwards on a distinct theme played by the orchestra. The variety of these themes, the readiness with which they pursue each voice, and the neatness with which they build up all small matters in a pleasing whole, show very agreeably the versatility and gaiety of the composer. In this country we are horribly ignorant of BALFE's music, and we are sorry that in this terrible "Rose of Castile" we do not get a better insight of it. Simple as it is, the management of the French Theatre murders the composer's intention. Practically the orchestra does all that can be expected of so small a force, but being small it is necessarily scratchy and unpleasant. Two players at least, are needed on any wind instrument to equalize and make homogeneous the tone. In the orchestra at this establishment there is but one instrument, and the effect may be imagined. It is not worth describing.

The performance was as tame as an English earthquake. Mr. CAMPBELL sang well, and won an *encore*. Mr. CASTLE was good, and Mr. SEGUIN acted admirably. Miss ZELDA HARRISON also appeared to advantage. With these scanty commendations our notice must cease. Miss RICHINGS was utterly unable to sustain the *rôle* of *Elvira*. It was written for Miss LOUISA PYNE, who possessed all the executive power that the composer required. Miss RICHINGS—who also has her good points in many substantial ways—lacks the facility to warble the *roulades* which unfortunately fell to her lot. The effort was painful, and being an effort was entirely unrewarded.

There is hardly anything more to be said. But the occasion serves to make one or two remarks. English opera has been killed many times in this City, yet it "comes up" every now and then with a show of success. To make it succeed thoroughly three things are necessary: the music as the composer wrote it, the singers to interpret it, an adequate orchestra, and a proper *mise en scene*. We believe that the singers can be found, but for the rest we have long looked for in vain. Until the good time comes it will be best to satisfy ourselves with the melodious trifles of Mr. EICHBERG, who pleases the public ear, and knows how to adapt himself to circumstances.

VERMONT.

Republican State Convention—Nominations and Resolutions.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, June 20.

The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers was held here to-day. Hon. L. B. ENGLESBY, of Burlington, was chosen President. Maj.-Gen. STANNARD, of St. Albans; Hon. WM. CLAPP, of Burlington, and Col. C. H. JOICE, of Rutland, Vice Presidents; and W. B. DAVIS, of St. Albans, and J. H. FLAGG, of Bennington, Secretaries.

The following are the nominations for State offices: For Governor—Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury; Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. A. B. GARDNER, of Benington—both the present incumbents; Treasurer—JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier, in place of JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland.

The resolutions are brief. The first declares that no scheme for the restoration of the rebel States should be tolerated which does not place the powers of the Government in the loyal people of the States. The second insists that every scheme of restoration is imperfect which is not based on equal rights and exact justice for all, irrespective of color or race. The third expresses a desire for the speedy restoration of the seceded States, but insists that a loyal representative should be backed by a loyal constituency; and that as our institutions have been saved by the loyal, to them belongs their remodeling and future preservation. The fourth acknowledges the services of the soldiers of the country, and declares that they should not be forgotten in the distribution of official honors and emoluments. The fifth makes appropriate allusion to the deaths of Senators COLLAMER and FOOT, and mourns their untimely decease as a State and National calamity. The sixth declares that they will fight for impartial suffrage and equal rights for all, until every citadel of a barbarous slave civilization is overthrown and the nation becomes one great free people, building their future upon the rock of equal and exact justice for all men.

The Convention was large and harmonious.

MEXICO.

Capture of a Large Merchandise Train by the Liberals—Gen. Olvaras Wounded—Twelve Hundred Prisoners Taken.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, June 19.

The *Crescent* brings an "extra" Rio Grande *Courier* of the 18th, with the details of the capture by the Liberal forces unper TREVIRIL of a large merchandise train from Matamoras to the interior. The train was convoyed by ten Imperial companies, numbering 850 men, under Capt. HOFFA, 100 guerrillas, made up of Confederates, and 1,500 Mexican Imperialists. It had 8 pieces of artillery and 6 Mexcian guns. The fight lasted one hour, when the train was captured. On the 16th, about three leagues from Carnargo Canala, MARANGA and ESCOBEDO, with their commands, had placed themselves under TREVINE, the Liberals numbering 2,500, well armed and equipped. The train contained merchandize and ammunition of great value. Gen. OLVARAS wounded passed through Reynosa Saturday night. Several officers of his command had arrived at Matamoras, which confirmed the capture of 800 prisoners of OLVARAS' command, and about 400 others, with the convoy, were sent to Camargo. The convoy was also taken to Camargo under double guard, with orders, under Gen. ESCOBEDO, not to allow anything to be touched.

Rumor says the Mexican Imperialist regiment changed sides during the fight.

Commerce has suffered irreparable loss by the capture. Twenty-one of the Austrians escaped.

The Monterey specie train was reported as being at Calao for six days, attempting to return to Monterey, and fears were entertained that it would also be captured.

TEXAS.

Arrival of Gen Sheridan at Galveston—The Freedmen's Celebration of Emancipation.

GALVESTON, Texas, Tuesday, June 19.

Gen. SHERIDAN and a portion of his Staff arrived yesterday, *en route* from Brazos for New-Orleans. He expressed satisfaction at the quiet state of affairs along the Rio Grande. Gen. GREGORY having finished the inspection of the State, left, in company with Gen. SHERIDAN, *en route* for New-Orleans.

Gen. KIDDER, in a new order to Assistant Commissioners, urges them to greater exertion to save, and if possible, increase the cotton crop.

The freedmen celebration of emancipation, at Houston, passed off quietly. Gen. FULLERTON has not yet arrived.

The Presbyterian Churches of Baltimore and the General Assembly.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

The congregation of the Franklin-square Presbyterian Church have voted to sustain their Pastor, Rev. Mr. LEFERE, in separting from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church on account of its recent action with regard to the Louisville Presbytery. Rev. Dr. BACKUS addressed the First Presbyterian Church, defending the Assembly from the charges brought against it.

Fires.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 20.

A fire in Lawrence last night destroyed the building in Essex-yard, occupied by LADD & Co. as a steam planing mill; WILLIAMS & BERRY, sash and blind factory, and for other mechanical purposes. Loss $25,000, of which about one-half is insured.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 20.

The clothing store of FRIEDMAN & Co., on Fourth-street, between Locust and Vine, and the millinery rooms of FEDERLINE & COHEN, on the second floor of the same building, were burned last night. Total loss about $75,000, which is fully insured in Eastern offices.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Wednesday, June 20.

The John-street Catholic Church was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Estimated loss, $15,000. The fire was accidental.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 20.

Cotton unchanged; sales 500 bales, at 36½c.@37½c. Bank sterling exchange, 1.62½; New-York exchange par @ ¼ discount.

G. M. BAYLEY & Co.'s extensive grocery and liquor establishment, No. 62 Canal and No. 61 Common street, was burned last night. The loss will probably reach $90,000; about half insured.

The Erie Canal Break.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 20.

Division Engineer JEUNE reports that the great break in the canal five miles west of Schenectady, which occurred last Thursday night, will be repaired so that boats may pass on Saturday.

The Cholera at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

There has been no case of cholera here except the one from New-York. The city is perfectly healthy, and there are no indications of the disease making a lodgement here.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 20.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, June 21: Nos. 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 156½, 157, 158.

Failures in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 20.

The failure of two provision houses in this city is reported.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Races—Second Day.

Again were the Hudson County Association favored with bright and beautiful weather for the second day of their race meeting yesterday, and a large and brilliant assemblage witnessed the really magnificent day's sport provided by the able and energetic manager, Col. MCDANIELS. To this gentleman, who has only recently made the North his permanent residence, it must have been peculiarly gratifying to witness the unqualified success which has attended his first essay at racing management among us, and there is little fear in asserting that a continuance in the same course of liberal policy which he has adopted, will insure the future prosperity of the Hoboken meeting.

The great attraction of the meeting yesterday was the hurdle race, to witness which fully five thousand people patronized the course. The day was all that could be desired—a bright, warm sun, agreeably tempered by a pleasant breeze, drying the course so finely as to make the going first-rate. There were six horses entered for the hurdle race, but of these, two, *Roscoe* and Mr. REED's mare, did not start, leaving the race to DENIS REEDY's b. h. *Zigzag*, Mr. SMITH's ch. m. *Nannie Craddock*, Messrs. COON's and FRANCIS' ch. h. *Nightlock*, and the Halifax horse, *Gen. Williams*. *Zigzag*, ridden by his owner, DENIS REEDY, was a warm favorite at first, but afterwards *Nightlock* was so strongly supported by his party, owing to the favorably light weight he carried, that at one time he supplanted *Zigzag* in the pools. The following is a fair average state of the pools: *Zigzag*, $290; *Nightlock*, $200; *General Williams*, $70; *Nannie Craddock*, $40.

THE RACE.

An excellent start was had, *General Williams* taking the first hurdle, at the end of the grand stand, half a length before *Zigzag*, but knocking it down as he jumped it. *Nannie Craddock* followed two lengths behind *Zigzag*, *Nightlock* being last, but close up. At the second hurdle, near the quarter pole, *General Williams* still kept the lead, *Nightlock* overpowering his rider, taking it half a length behind, with *Zigzag* at his quarters, and *Nannie Craddock* last of all. Coming to the third hurdle, near the half-mile pole, *Nightlock* attempted to clear it, but failing, tried to jump the rails, and came violently in contact with the half-mile pole, unseating his jockey, and placing himself completely *hors-de-combat* in the race. *General Williams* cleared it beautifully, as also did *Zigzag* and *Nannie Craddock*, some distance behind both. The *General* and *Zigzag* now became the centre of observation of the thousands of delighted and interested lookers-on, for the latter joined issue on the three-quarter stretch, and one of the most brilliant contests of the kind that was ever witnessed now ensued. The fourth hurdle, placed after rounding into the homestretch, was taken by both at the same moment, the horses being in the air at the same time as they leaped it. As they passed the stand head and head together, the applause of the excited spectators in the stand rent the air, encouraging alike the horses and their riders; *Nannie Craddock* making a stern chase of it half a dozen lengths behind. The fifth hurdle, being the one that was taken first after the start, was cleared by *Zigzag* and *Gen. Williams* simultaneously; but now the superior skill of the veteran rider D. REEDY, on his own horse, *Zigzag*, became manifest He challenged the *General* on the turn, and depriving him of the lead, took the sixth hurdle a clear length-and-a-half in advance; at the seventh, he still held the same decided advantage; *Nannie Craddock* still toiling helplessly but gallantly behind them. The rider of *General Williams* now set resolutely on his horse, and as they turned into the homestretch was at *Zigzag's* quarters. DENIS now evidently felt that he had the race in hand, for keeping his horse well together, he cleared the last hurdle in beautiful style, a length ahead, and then letting him out, he left his opponent at every stride, and came home a winner of the race by six lengths, *General Williams* second and *Nannie Craddock* third. Time, 4:08.

SUMMARY.

HURDLE RACE.—Handicap premium, $400; all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles. Entrance money, 5 per cent., to the second horse.

Dennis Reedy named b. h. *Zigzag*	1
Owner named br. h. *General Williams*	2
W. smith named ch. m. *Nannie Craddock*	3
Evans & Francis named ch. h. *Nightlock*	4

Time, 4:08.

The second race was a premium of $350, for all ages, two miles and a quarter dash, for which *Captain Moore*, *Richmond*, *Earring*, *Lady Blessington*, and a chestnut gelding, pedigree unknown, were entered. The betting was $100 to $50 on *Captain Moore*, and, as will be seen, he fully deserved the confidence his friends placed in him. Had the rider of *Richmond*, instead of making his run on the backstretch on the second mile, waited until they were nearer home, a different result might have been witnessed.

THE RACE.

A long delay ensued in getting the horses started, owing to the fractiousness of *Lady Blessington*, who showed a strong indisposition to join her horses. A start was at last effected, *Captain Moore* jumping off with the lead, with *Earring* second, *Richmond* next, and her wayward ladyship last. Passing the stand the first time, *Earring*, who had run through her horses, and *Captain Mooore* being head and head, *Richmond* three parts of a length behind, *Lady Blessington* next, and the chesnut gelding of unknown pedigree far behind. Sweeping past the quarter-pole, *Richmond*, making the running, was leading, *Captain Moore* second and *Earring* third. A fine sight on the back-stretch was witnessed as the leading four horses became joined in a cluster; the gelding being already out of the race. At the half-mile pole *Lady Blessington*, in the popular red and blue of Col. MCDANIELS, was seen in the front half a length before the favorite, with *Richmond* a length behind him. Passing the stand the second time, *Lady Blessington* still bore her colors ahead, with *Captain Moore* at her saddle-girths, and *Richmond* next—*Earring* falling back beaten. On the back stretch the momentous struggle continued amid intense excitement, *Richmond* giving *Lady Blessington* the go-by, challenging and passing *Captain Moore*, and leading him two lengths at the half-mile pole—the latter being six lengths before *Lady Blessington*, whose race was evidently run. *Richmond* kept his lead of a clear length into the homestretch turn, where the shout was raised that "The favorite's beat," and "*Richmond* wins!" burst from hundreds of throats, and heavy wagers were made on the issue between them as they came up the track. But the gallant son of the lamented *Balrownie* was equal to the emergency, for no sooner did his rider call upon him than—answering with unflinching gameness—he shot past the gray, and, amid intense excitement, won a splendid race by a clear length, *Earring* being a bad third, and *Lady Blessington* "nowhere." Time, 4:13¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Premium $350, for all ages, two miles and a quarter dash.

J. S. Watson entered b. h. Captain Moore, 6 years	1
Messrs. Bowie & Hall's gr. c. Richmond, 4 years	2
D. McCoun's ch. m. Ear-ring, 4 years	3
Col. McDaniels' b. m. Lady Blessington, 4 years	4
P. Keerman's ch. g., pedigree unknown, aged	5

Time, 4:13¼.

The third race was the Hoboken Stake, a sweepstake purse of $300 for three-year-olds, out of mares that never produced a winner; mile heats. The entries were Col. MCDANIELS' (for Mr. T. B. READ) ch. f. *Enchantress*; Mr. M. H. SANFORD's b. f. *Dot*, and Mr. MORRIS' ch. f. by *Prophet*, dam *Barbarity*. The latter, who was one of the most promising three-year-olds in training, having gone amiss, could not start, and the race was left to the *Enchantress*, (who ran so well in the Derby, finishing third) and *Dot*, a very racing like, well-bred filly belonging to that very liberal and enterprising owner of thoroughbred stock, Mr. M. H. SANFORD. Before the race *Enchantress* was a warm favorite, $100 to $60 being freely offered. In the first heat *Dot* made the running throughout, and stalling off the challenge of the rider of *Enchantress*, won the heat cleverly by a length in 1:50¼. The second heat, after a superb well-contested heat, was won by *Enchantress* in 1:50¾, and varied was the speculation market in consequence. *Enchantress*, having been out of condition, could not get sweated out properly, and her friends took the opportunity of "hedging" their money invested on her. In the third and deciding heat *Dot* took the lead, held it throughout, and won, after a most exciting race, by a length and a half, in 1:52¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hoboken stake, a sweepstake, premium, $300; for three year olds, out of mares that never produced a winner, mile heats; $50 entrance, half forfeit.

Mr. M. H. Sanford's b. f. *Dot*	1	2	1
Col. McDaniel's ch. f. *Enchantress*	2	1	2

Time, 1:50¼, 1:50¾, 1:52¾.

To-day there are four capital races, comprising selling race, a two mile and a half dash, for which *Lady Dan Bryant*, $1,000; *Julius*, $750; and *Blackbird*, $750, are entered; a second dash of the same distance, with *Luther*, by *Arlington*, and the *Mohican* gelding; a two-mile heat race, with *Throgsneck*, *Knighthood*, *Loadstone* and *Richmond*, and a two-year-old stake, for which eleven youngsters are entered. It will be a capital day's sport.

The Board of Fire Commissioners.

A regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Department was held yesterday.

Present, Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS, BROWN and ABBE.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From the Chief-Engineer, making requisition for supplies.

From the Chief Engineer, stating quantity of hose in use to be as follows:

33,950 feet double rivetted leather hose, in good order; 8,000 feet double rivetted leather hose, ordinary; 11,250 feet single rivetted leather hose, ordinary; 4,800 feet rubber hose, ordinary.

From A. W. SMITH, Manager, Frankfort House, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

To the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to offer my thanks to your Department for their energy and efficiency in extinguishing the fire at this house on Sunday, June 10, 1866. Had it not been for the prompt attendance of the Fire Department on this occasion, the property holders in the neighborhood would have been saddled with a very heavy loss. Respectfully,

A. W. SMITH, Manager.

From the Trustees of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, as follows:

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

To the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The Trustees of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, on behalf of the congregation, desire through you to return their sincere thanks to WM. H. WILSON, foreman of Engine Company No. 14, and his faithful men, for their indefatigable exertions in preserving their Church from destruction by the late fire, it having just come to the knowledge of the Trustees to whom they were indebted for its preservation.

WM. H. ROSE, } Trustees.
WM. J. VALENTINE, }

From E. WARNER, agent, offering 6,000 feet of leather hose for sale.

From WM. H. HOUSNER, Foreman Engine Company No. 18, requesting alterations to their house.

From Superintendent Fire Telegraph, making complaint against JOHN W. SMITH, line man.

From M. SNYDER, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, making complaint against BENJ. KOCKS, Driver Engine Co. No. 2, for reckless driving.

From JAMES LITTLE, Foreman Engine Company No. 15, making complaint against ALBERT SCHICH for absence without leave.

From JULIAN C. HARRISON, Foreman Engine Company No. 32, making complaint against JAMES BURKE for absence without leave and intoxication.

From James Oates, Foreman Engine Company No. 12, making complaint against HENRY MURRAY for absence without leave.

Resignation Accepted.—JULIAN C. HARRISON, Foreman Engine Company No. 22.

Commissioner Engs offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That notice be given to the Comptroller that this Department having no further use for the premises No. 153 Franklin-street, the same are hereby surrendered to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in pursuance of section 17 of the act creating the Department.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS, in behalf of the Committee on Apparatus and Hose, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department are hereby earnestly requested to complete the laying down of hydrants in those portions of the City, described in an application to their Board some months ago, and explained in the City map by our Chief Engineer, as the same are very much needed for the purpose of extinguishing fires in certain portions of our City, as yet unsupplied with this idispensable aid.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS, on behalf of the Committee on Apparatus and Hose, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Repair Yard be and he is hereby instructed to cause the steam fire engines of the department to be prepared with the necessary apparatus, and the houses thereof to be arranged for connecting and furnishing heat through the same to the boilers, after such model or plan as he may select, and with reference to those referred to in the report herewith.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS, on behalf of the Committee on Apparatus and Hose, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That contracts be offered by publication for 30,000 feet of best leather hose, suitable for the purposes of our steam fire engines, to be equal to a hydraulic test of 150 pounds to the square inch, and delivered at such times within six months as the terms of the contract may require.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, recommending that the telegraph be introduced into the residence of Engineer SHAUNESSY, under the direction of the Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Which recommendation was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY presented the report of the Committee on Finance and Telegraph, recommending the payment of sundry bills. Which report was received and recommendation adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Chief Engineer, in the exercise of his authority, has so ordered the movement of the force under his command in alarms of fire, that on the first alarm but one-fourth of the Companies are put in service, and when that number proves insufficient, by the spreading of a fire, an additional number is called out on the second alarm for same fire, making in all not one-half the force; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board the number of men ordered for duty on such extraordinary occasions is entirely insufficient; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be requested to report to this Board on the propriety of adopting a programme of Companies doing duty at the various stations and localities, so that on second alarms two-thirds of the force shall be ordered for duty thereat.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies in this Department be and are hereby directed to have the horses used by said Companies shod at the horse-shoeing establishment nearest their respective houses, if approved by the Chief Engineer.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary report at the next meeting, the names (if any there be) of all persons now in the service of this Department, against whom charges have been preferred, where no decision has been rendered by the Board.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Supplies be and he is hereby authorized to cause the engine and truck-houses in use by this Department to be thoroughly fumigated, cleaned and whitewashed when necessary, the expense in no one case to exceed the sum of $2

Which was adopted.

Commissioner BROWN moved that the action of the Board in adopting the report of the Committee on Appointments and Discipline, in relation to fines and penalties, at the last meeting, be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Commissioners PINCKNEY and BROWN.

Nays—Commissioners ENGS and ABBE.

The Board then adjourned.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

Cholera Yesterday.

ANN CROSBY, a colored woman, was taken ill, early yesterday morning, of cholera, at No. 228 Church-street. The case was promptly reported to Dr. DALTON, and one of the Health Board's Sanitary Inspectors was sent to the place. He returned to headquarters yesterday afternoon, and reported that the woman was yet alive, but was not expected to live many hours. The patient died at 7 o'clock last evening. The sanitary officers salted down the house last evening, and made an inspection of the neighborhood, but found no further indications of cholera poison.

Yesterday afternoon the central office was notified that a woman had been taken down by cholera at No. 250 Mott-street; but investigation by the Sanitary Inspectors showed that the woman was suffering from diarrhœa.

A telegram at the Police Telegraph Office, last evening, notified the health officers that Patrolman PECK, of the First Police Precinct, was suffering under an attack of cholera at his abode, No. 183 Delancey-street.

A report was current in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, yesterday, that Miss LIZZIE GABRIEL, residing at the intersection of Stagg and Smith streets, had been stricken down by Asiatic cholera; but Dr. LORETTE, who attended the young woman, pronounces the report false and malicious. Miss GABRIEL had an attack of bilious vomiting and purging, which was very severe, but no indications of cholera were observed by Dr. LORETTE.

DR. BISSELL'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL-SHIP FALCON, June 20.

There have been three deaths and two admissions since last report. First—HANS C. PETERSEN, aged 8 years, admitted June 1, from steamship *Peruvian*; died June 19, after relapse. Second—ADOLPH WITZ, aged 25, admitted May 30, from steamship *Union*; died June 20, of typhoid fever. Third—JENS PETER GEORGESEN, admitted June 18; died June 20, of cholera. Two admitted to-day, mother and child, taken from ship *Illinois*.

Ballooning—Prof. Lowe Opens the Ball—Several Ascensions Yesterday—Anticipated Treats for the Sensation-Lovers.

Prof. LOWE initiated the ballooning season yesterday afternoon, making a number of ascensions from his amphiteatre in Fifth-avenue. This the Professor intends to be a brilliant season, replete with new sensations no less stirring than marriage in mid air. LESLIE, the famous rope-dancer of Niagara Falls celebrity, is engaged to do the most astounding things on ropes suspended from the balloon at an elevation of a thousand feet. In the meantime, this venturesome equilibrist distinguishes himself upon a tight-rope stretching across the arena, from which a fall would be about as uncomfortable as one from the balloon above.

The balloon now used by the Professor is of 25,000 cubic feet capacity, and of an elevating power of one thousand pounds, or forty pounds to the thousand feet. This elevating power, however, is not sufficient for the proposed experiments, and apparatus for the manufacture of pure hydrogen is being constructed on the premises. This will give an elevating power of 65 lbs. per 1,000 cubic feet, which will enable the taking up with ease the beautiful state car just constructed and eight or ten persons.

The ascensions made yesterday were to the elevation of eight hundred feet. On one occasion a strong-minded lady left her timorous husband and went up to see the sights. Is it surprising that she looked down upon her husband on this occasion, or that he would look up to her ever after? An old gentleman of some seventy summers also ascended, expressing his gratification that an opportunity was afforded him to see "glorious New-York" at a glance before he died. On his descent his enthusiasm found more words than would fill an ordinary daily newspaper, concluding by saying that he would go home and tell his boys and girls of this journey.

A good band is in attendance. The gallery has been much improved, and a much more convenient mode of entrance has been provided. Altogether, the ballooning season has been opened with spirit, and promises to be a successful one.

University Grammar School.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Grammar School of the New-York University took place yesterday morning in the University Chapel.

The chair was occupied by the Chancellor, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. E. R. THOMPSON.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Concert Recitation, "A Battle Song for Freedom," by a number of Pupils; War Song of the Greeks, H. Hollins; Courage, F. Lambert; War the Game of Tyrants, O. P. Dexter; Loss of National Character, J. P. Kirby; Battle of Beal an Duine, L. H. Sayre; Othello's Apology, A. H. Drury; French Dialogue—Extract from "Le Joueur"—*Hector*, G. L. Wilson, *Valère*, G. W. Hunt; Paddy and the Bear, John Reid; April 20, 1864, A. R. Thompson; Sheridan's Ride, R. G. Remsen; Independence Bell, W. H. Robinson; German Dialogue—Extract from "Tell"—*Wilhelm Tell*, L. N. Becker, *Walter* his son, C. E. Sexton; Pyramus and Thisbe, J. T. Adam; The Raven, A. T. Spotts; The Baron's Last Banquet, R. H. Bull; Death Song of Outalisse, H. Weston, Jr. Scene, from the Comedy of "Money"—*Glossmore*, A Marsh, Jr.; *Evelyn*, A. R. Thompson; *Stout*, L. S. Samuel; *Sharp*, T. M. Belnap. Mona's Waters, G. M. Gale; Trust not too much to Appearances, G. W. Hunt; The Battle, H. M. Kirk. Trial Scene, from the "Merchant of Venice"—*Duke of Venice*, A. H. Drury; *Antonio*, G. W. Hunt; *Gratiano*, J. F. Adam; *Salanio*, H. Weston; *Shylock*, A. T. Spotts; *Bassanio*, L. H. Sayre; *Salarino*, W. Horton; *Portia*, R. H. Bull, *Nerissa*, R. G. Remsen.

Most of the recitations were well delivered, those of "Loss of National Character," by J. P. KIRBY; "Othello's Apology," by A. H. DRURY; "SHERIDAN'S Ride," by Mr. REMSEN, and the "Raven," by Mr. SPOTTS, calling for special commendation.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the prizes for proficiency and good conduct were delivered by the Chancellor, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the proceedings terminated.

The school will reopen on the 10th of September.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHARP PRACTICE OF A RAILROAD COMPANY.—Yesterday morning a poor girl was riding down town in car No. 7 of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and on being requested to pay her fare, handed up two five cent stamps to the driver, supposing that the fare was six cents. The driver told her to put the money in the box, and she did so, but on asking for change was told that no change was given, and that the only way she could get the four cents due to her, was by applying at the depot of the company, somewhere up town. As she would have had to pay five cents more to get there, beside losing a couple of hours of her time, she decided to let the money go. We are assured that this is only one of many similar cases, and that in no instance will the drivers refund the money overpaid in this manner.

HO FOR SARATOGA!—We learn that the hotels at Saratoga are filling up rapidly, and that the accommodations there provided are likely to be amply tested. The day and night boats for Albany are thronged with pleasure-seekers and tourists. The night line consists of the superb boats *St. John* and *Dean Richmond*, which, for elegance of finish and convenient arrangement, are unsurpassed, while the day line, consisting of the *D. Drew* and *C. Vibbard*, is tested daily by its crowds of patrons. The *St. John* and *Dean Richmond* leave Pier No. 39, foot of Vesey-street, on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-YORK DRAMATIC UNION.—The benefit of the Union will take place at the New Stadt Theatre, No. 45 Bowery, on Saturday evening next, on which occasion the Typographical Association of Philadelphia will render their valuable assistance. The play selected is that of "King Henry IV.," to be followed by the comedy of the "Old Guard." The cast of characters is a strong one, and as every care has been bestowed on the production of the play, a rare dramatic treat may be expected.

THE SCHUTZEN FEAST.—The New-York Schutzen Corps were favored with delightful weather yesterday for the second day of their festival, and Jones' Woods were again thronged with men, women and children, participatprs in the pleasures of the occasion. Practice-firing way kept up during the entire afternoon, giving was to the dance at sundown, and the festivities closed at midnight. To-day the festival ends with the crowning of the best marksman as "King."

THE DOG POUND.—The surplus canine population of this City is being effectually disposed of at the rate of 300 per day at the Dog Pound. This is at about the same rate as last year. Very few stray dogs are to be seen in the streets, and by the end of the season it is expected that about 2,000 of the animals will have been killed. Very few cases of rabies have been reported since the commencement of the warm weather.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—W. Denning, Post-master-General, Washington; Hon. D. Morris, Washington; Hon. R. S. Hale, Washington; Hon. C. T. Hulburd, Washington; Hon. P. H. Laflin, Washington; Hon. Ira Goodnow, Washington; and Hon. Amasia J. Parker, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas' Hotel. Judge P. Ord and wife, California; Hon. G. F. Davis, Maryland; C. Cooper, Tennessee; J. S. Barry, Baltimore; and Col. Asa Holt, Illinois, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Brig.-Gen E. W. Smith, New-Hampshire; and Hon. E. N. Hubbell, Coxsackie, are at the Hoffman House. Judge W. A. Tilden, Cincinnati, is at the St. Dennis Hotel. Gen. Littlejohn, New-Hampshire, and Gen. G. W. Buck, Albany, are at the Astor House.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—While CAROLINE HUBIEL, 2 years of age, was playing before her parents' residence, No. 134 Allen-street, yesterday afternoon, she was knocked down and run over by car No. 31 of the Second-avenue line, being almost instantly killed. The body was given to the parents and Coroner notified.

POLICEMEN IN SUMMER SUITS.—The Police force of the Metropolitan District yesterday appeared in their Summer uniform of blue flannel, white gloves and Panama hats. Their coat and vest buttons are stamped with the words, "Metropolitan (N. Y.) Police."

BAPTIST EXCURSION.—The twelfth annual excursion of the Baptist Sunday-school will take place to-morrow, Friday, 22d inst., to Meyers' Grove, Staten Island. The barge *W. H. Morton* leave foot of Christopher-street at 8 A. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF KINGS COUNTY.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to fix the nine Assembly Districts, into which this county is divided under the last census, presented a report at the last meeting of the Board to the following effect: "The question of dividing the county into nine districts, comprising as near as possible, the same population and contiguous towns and wards, has occupied the earnest attention of your Committee for some time past. Of the various plans proposed and discussed, none seem to have been so equitable and fair as that which is herewith proposed and which meets with the unanimous approbation of your Committee. In arriving at this plan, they have had no wish to advance the interests of any political party, but have been governed solely by a sincere and honest desire to organize districts containing as near as possible, equal representative population and contiguous territory. The following table represents the districts, with the wards and towns, and population comprising each, which is approved and recommended by your Committee:

Dist.	Wards.	Pop'n.	Pop'n by Dist.	Dist.	Wards.	Pop'n.	Pop'n by Dist.
1.	First	4,569		7.	Thirteenth	15,199	
	Second	6,792			Fourteenth	13,141	28,340
	Fifth	14,805	26,166	8.	Fifteenth	9,794	
2.	Third	6,692			Seventeenth	9,068	
	Fourth	9,465			Eighteenth	5,296	24,158
	Eleventh	14,694	30,851	9.	Ninth	19,004	
3.	Sixth	19,112			Flatbush	2,122	
	Twelfth	10,122	29,234		Flatland	1,615	
4.	Eighth	8,042			Gravesend	1,288	
	Tenth	23,013	31,055		New-Lots	4,060	
5.	Seventh	13,517			New-Utrecht	2,572	30,661
	Twentieth	12,138	25,625				
6.	Sixteenth	20,258			Total for Kings Co.		253,439
	Nineteenth	7,081	27,339				

The Committee, in conclusion, offered resolutions designating the wards and towns above enumerated as assembly districts. The report was received, ordered printed in the minutes, and made the special order for the next meeting of the Board.

THE LATE HON. MESSRS. ODELL AND HUMPHREY.—At a special meeting of the Kings County Union League, held at their rooms on Monday evening, June 18, Mr. J. M. VAN COTT offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Club unites its sympathies with the private grief and the public loss occasioned by the lamented deaths of the two last Congressional Representatives of the District in which we are assembled.

Resolved, That though diverse in their general party ties and associations, they were closely united in their devotion to the assailed national flag and endangered Union; and have left us an example of patriotic service, and of integrity in their public and private lives, which will preserve their memory ever grateful and ever green among us.

Resolved, That MOSES F. ODELL and JAMES HUMPHREY not only died in office, but impaired and shortened their lives by their faithful public labors, performed amid the stern scenes of civil war and in the gentler offices of peace; and that they both earned from their constituents and country what their constituents and country now gratefully award to them—the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

BURGLARY.—The Fur Factory of MICHAEL JENKS, in Walworth-street, near Flushing-avenue, was feloniously entered yesterday morning, and robbed of $350 worth of furs. Some of the stolen articles were discovered in a rope walk in Flushing, near Bedford avenues. WM. BENNETT, MARTIN HEAD, THOMAS GANLEY and THOS. S. BARTON, were arrested on suspicion, and held to answer.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED CHURCH ROBBER.—A man named GEORGE EBBETS, 40 years of age, a shipjoiner by occupation, was yesterday arrested by Sergt. BUNCE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of burglariously entering Lee-avenue Church, where he was found by the sexton. This church has been frequently robbed of carpets, &c., within a year past.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT firm and held at $2 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring. CORN firm and quiet, and held at 72c. for No. 1, and 71½c. bid. OATS dull and nominal at 45c. for No. 2 and 46c. for No. 1 Chicago. RYE nominal at 95c. PORK—Sales at $33. LARD 23c. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Wheat 19c., Corn 16c., Oats 10c. to New-York. CANAL EXPORTS—100,500 bushels Wheat, 156,350 bushels Corn, 55,760 bushels Oats, 7,458 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet at $1 66@$1 68¼ for No. 1, and $1 10@$1 16 for No. 2. CORN active at 54c.@55½c. for No. 1, and 52c.@53c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 33c.@3[illegible]c. for No. 1, and 31c.@32½c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at $2 19, duty paid. FREIGHTS steady. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 253,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 507,000 bushels Corn, 217,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. WHEAT quiet and nominal; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40, above views of buyers. CORN—Illinois Yellow held at 82c. OATS scarce. Western held at 55c. RYE scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Flour 36c., Wheat 11c., Corn 9½c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—8,000 bushels Wheat, 19,500 bushels Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—3,600 bushels Wheat, 10,700 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and without any material change. CORN 1c. better; sales at 66c. for No. 1 Mixed, and 64c. for No. 2 do.; 69c. for No. 1 Yellow, and 72c. for No. 2 White. OATS held 1c. higher. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Sales at $1 95@$1 96 for No. 1. CORN unchanged. OATS declined 1c. FREIGHTS declined 1c. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bush. Wheat, 26,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bush. Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR and WHEAT quiet. WHISKY firm at $2 26 in bond, and $2 24 free. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess Pork, $33, with few sellers. LARD unchanged. GOLD, 150.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, June 20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE firm at $4 for virgin and $3 for yellow dip. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 52½c.@53c. RESIN unchanged. COTTON, 34c.@35c. for Middling.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady. CORN firm; White, $1 16@$1 17; Yellow, $1 03@$1 04. OATS dull. PROVISIONS steady. LARD, 22½c. MESS PORK, $34 50. SUGAR firm; refining grades, 11c.@11¼c. WHISKY dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 20.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT dull; low grades easier; small lot of New, first of the season, sold at $3 50. CORN dull and unchanged. PORK unchanged. BACON advanced; sales at 22c. for Clear Sides.

A "New Champion."

We notice by reports of several State and County Fairs, that a NEW CHAMPION, though not a new machine, is becoming notorious by carrying off undue proportions of "*first premiums*." This machine—the Wilcox & Gibbs—appears especially valuable for its simplicity and ease of action; an important feature in an instrument designed for *family use*, where, of course, it must often be operated by unpractioed hands. *It appears indeed incapable of getting out of order*, and we can readily credit the declaration that some have been in use *five years* without ever getting out of *complete working condition*.—*Christian Advocate & Journal*.—*Advertisement*.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical farmer; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Club rates are discontinued. Payments invariably in advance.

Wringers of All Kinds Repaired, or exchanged for the "Universal," with cog-wheels, which is warranted to be durable.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. It has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all these infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Planer, Braunsdorf & Co.'s Improved LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, with patent needle protector, for family and manufacturing purposes. Depot, No. 84 Bowery.

Children's Carriages, Baby-tenders, swings, invalid propellers and toys, removed to No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

"Poetry has immortalized the 'Night-BLOOMING CEREUS' in 'thoughts that breathe,' and PHALON has rendered its fragrance immortal in his celebrated perfume. Thus poesy and chemistry have united to make it famous, and the Press is wafting its praises throughout the length and breadth of the land." —*Lynn Reporter*.

Wait not an hour if you find weakness and depression growing upon you, in trying the makeshift tonics of the day. Resort at once to the infallible BIOKRENE. It is harmless as milk, but the most wonderful of all tonics. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.
Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal*.

No Reaction.
CRIMEAN BITTERS. This is the only exhilarant tonic known with this important feature, a result attained by much scientific research and skill in the combination of the many vegetable ingredients used composing it; therefore, for those of sedentary occupations, the debilitated and convalescent, a compound of inestimable value. Ardent spirits are worse than useless to such, for they react and lead many into intemperance, as the consequent reaction is the sole cause and continuation of it. The attention of physicians is especially invited, to whom samples for experiment, put up in small bottles, will be furnished gratis, by calling at the depot, No. 110 Liberty-st., New-York.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Asiatic Cholera, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything can. Depot No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine.
A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Cholera.
Hulse's Protector from Cholera, approved by the physicians of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The *Scientific American* says: "We are so well satisfied with the valuable qualities of this Pad that we have introduced it into our establishment, every person in our employ being supplied therewith. Several large establishments have followed the same course." For sale by all druggists. HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Agents.
J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors, No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

A Hint to those Preparing for the Country.
Go and see BROOKS' elegant assortment of boots and shoes, all the new French novelties, to suit the watering places, as well as substantial kinds for country wear. The largest and cheapest establishment in the City. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

For Your Summer Hats.
Go to TERRY'S, No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Chinese, in our time, drove the English Navy from their waters by hurling on it their "stink pots." If that navy had possessed PENNY'S PERFUME of the EGYPTIAN LOTUS to neutralize the horrible odor, it could have remained to chastise the "Celestials." WHITMAN & LOVEJOY, sole agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

As the Earliest Swallows Announce the advent of a balmier season, so GENIN'S exposition of superb fancy hats, for ladies, misses and children proclaim that Summer is here. Moreover, he has cut down his prices in a summary way.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is truly the wonder of the age. Cases of Rheumatism that have baffled the skill of the first doctors of this City have been completely cured by a few doses, and it is as infallible as anything prepared by human hands can be.

When the Burglar Alarm Telegraph rings you up, and you find a door or window broken open, we say it has saved your house from robbers. We had seven such cases last week. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."]
Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495, Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines —Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BOYLE—WOOD.—On Thursday evening, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Christopher Rhoades, JAMES W. BOYLE and JOSEPHINE WOOD, second daughter of Wm. H. Wood, Esq., all of this City.

LAWTON—WILLETS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, June 20, by Friends' ceremony, WM. T. LAWTON and ELIZA B., younger daughter of Daniel T. Willets, all of Brooklyn.

MCKAY—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., HENRY MCKAY and HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of W. A. Allen, both of this City. No cards.

SAXTON—TOOKER.—At Port Jefferson, L. I., on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Steward, Baptist Church, W. WALLACE SAXTON and ALMA S. TOOKER, all of the above place. No cards.

SMITH—HOOGLAND.—On Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., JEFFERSON P. SMITH and CORNELIA M., daughter of William Hoogland, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

STETSON—VAN VECHTEN.—At Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of J. B. Hyde, Esq., by Rev. Hugh Clarke, JOHN A. STETSON, of Boston, and JULIA VAN VECHTEN, of Rome.

STARKEY—DAY.—In Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 20, by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by Rev. John C. Middleton, Rector of the parish, Rev. ORLANDO F. STARKEY, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, and HELEN A., daughter of James Ingersoll Day, Esq., of Stonington. No cards.

TAYLOR—HELIKER.—On Tuesday, June 19, at the Puritan Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles Hall Ernest, FITCH TAYLOR and SARAH M. M., daughter of the late Edward Heliker, Esq., all of that city. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 20, at the residence of Henry T. Drowne, Esq., JOHN H. ARNOLD, aged 38 years.

ADDINGTON.—At Unionville, N. Y., on Friday, June 8, JOSEPH ADDINGTON, of this City, aged 52 years, son of the late Stephen Addington.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, June 20, after a lingering illness, MARIA ANN, widow of Robert B. Boyd, in her 62d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Robert H. Boyd, No. 152 2d-av.

CARPENTER.—At Portchester, on Fourth Day, Sixth month, 20th, JOSEPH CARPENTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Purchase Meeting-house, on Seventh Day, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 7 A. M. train at Portchester.

ELDRIDGE.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, June 19, DIADEMA, wife of Harmon Eldridge, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, Court-st., near Chestnut-av., Hudson City, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

EDWARDS.—On Tuesday, June 19, Capt. WILLIAM EDWARDS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 35 East 34th-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GRAY.—At Darien, Conn., on Tuesday, June 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, widow of Wm. L. Gray, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Luke's Church.

HASKELL.—On Tuesday, June 19, of congestion of the brain, ALFRED ELLS, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days, youngest child of Benjamin and Hattie E. Haskell.

His funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 3 Willow-place, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEAD.—On Wednesday, June 20, LOT MEAD, in his 86th year.

Funeral services will take place from his late residence, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

SCHWARTZ.—On Wednesday morning, June 20, JULIUS SCHWARTZ, aged 35 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, F. Ponlave, No. 17 North Moore, corner of Varick, this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STONE.—In Jersey City, on Monday morning, June 18, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET STONE, widow of the late Fortunatus Stone, aged 81 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Joseph B. and David W. Stone, and of her son-in-law, Benjamin F. Champney, and of her daughters, Mrs. John G. McLaughlin and Mrs. Cornelius Van Riper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in York-st., Jersey City, on Thursday the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

'Tis finished, 'tis done, the spirit is fled:
Our mother is gone, the Christian is dead;
The Christian is living, through Jesus' love,
And gladly receiving a kingdom above.

VAIL.—On Monday, June 18, at Troy, N. Y., JANE THOMAS VAIL, wife Hon. George Vail, aged 70 years.

OFFICIAL—[No. 36.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1866.

An unknown boy, about twelve years of age, was found at the foot of Jefferson-street; was dressed in a gray suit, and had red hair; been in the water about twenty-four hours.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 37.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 13, North River, aged about thirty years, medium built, red hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, gray coat, gray vest, with gray pants, heavy boots, no socks or stockings. Found on his person the following articles: a ticket to Albany per steamboat, leather belt in pocket; been in the water about a week.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROUND TABLE.

CONTENTS OF NO. XLII—OUT TO-DAY.
A WOMAN'S WORK. Poem.
REMINISCENCES OF WILLIAM WINSTON SEATON. By CHARLES LANMAN.
"FATHER PROUT." By Dr. MACKENZIE.
ARE PAPER COLLARS POISONOUS?
PIPES ESTHETICALLY CONSIDERED.
TOO MUCH WATER.
THE BOOK CLUBS OF AMERICA.
DR. MCCOSH AND MODERN PHILOSOPHERS.
THE GERMAN QUESTION.
ART AND LITERARY NOTES.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

ESTABLISHED 1821.
WM. GALE, JR.,
LATE
WM. GALE & SON,
At No. 590 BROADWAY, (temporarily,) Metropolitan Hotel,
MANUFACTURER OF
STERLING SILVER WARE,
AND DEALER IN
FINE PLATED WARES,
Is now receiving a fine assortment of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S
PLATED WARE.
A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture.
W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A PREVENTIVE
AGAINST
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
WILL CURE
ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.
RAPIDLY CURES
All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS
Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

TRAVELING SUITS
of all wool cassimere for
18 DOLLARS,
suitable for the SEA SIDE or the MOUNTAINS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,
Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

EAGLE GAS COOKING STOVES.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 636 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY NEW, tasty and well-made Spring and Summer Clothing is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, the largest store and assortment in the City, and prices less.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 53 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Buy your SEWING-MACHINE where you can exchange it if not suited.
All of the BEST FOR SALE at the
New-York Sewing-Machine Emporium.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S
LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY,
New-York.
Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.
This establishment advertises in the New-York Herald.

LEAVETT'S SWIETENIA
for cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting refreshing to the breath and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Depot, No. 39 Platt-st.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works.
The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth-Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."
Pamphlets furnished.
WINTER & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
No. 161 WEST 14TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, THAT I AM now ready to issue licenses to tax-payers of this District for the year ending May 1, 1867.
M. B. FIELD, Collector.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID—THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT KNOWN.—The editor of the New-York *Observer* says: "We call attention to Prof. Darby's disinfecting agent, because we have made use of it, and believe it to be all its inventor claims, and important in every house at the present moment." Sold by JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 189 William-st.

NURSERY SWINGS AND BABY-TENDERS, upholstered with Brussels carpet, ropes and hooks complete, to put up in any doorway or piazza; price only $3 75. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S furnishing, at retail, very cheap, at No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House, Gray's molded collars, 30 cents; fine linen collars, $2 per dozen; elegant dress shirts, $3 (regular price $4.) Other goods in proportion. Call at once.

TO ANY PERSON SENDING US FROM 100 to 200 names of respectable citizens, (ladies and gentlemen,) we will send our elegant family magazine free for one year. Dr. VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York City.

SIBLEY & STOOPS, NO. 643 BROADWAY, dealers in all first-class Sewing Machines. Buy your Sewing Machines where you can exchange them without extra charge if you are not satisfied.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	106	106¼	June, 7-30........	102¾	102⅞
Coupon, '81	110⅝	110¾	July, 7-30........	102⅝	102⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102⅞	103¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	103¾	103⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64..	102⅜	102⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	102⅝	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅝
10-40 Registered.	96¼	96¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅝	109⅞
10-40 Coupon.....	96⅝	96⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅞	108
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100⅛	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106¼	106½
Gold............	152⅜	152⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	106
August, 7-30......	102⅝	102⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¼	105¾

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN
OFFICES: NO. 4 CULLUM-ST., LONDON.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 30 PINE-ST

The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)
Per Procuration JAMES PURDON,
Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIP, MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, June 22, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1853.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT,

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Six per Cent. Municipal Bonds of Allegheny, that the coupons on said bonds coming due July 1, 1866, will be paid on said day (less the State tax) at the Bank of Pittsburgh, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of Allegheny City.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING CERtificates of stock of the Kip and Buell Gold Mining Company, viz.: No. 616, for 150 shares; No. 648, for 300 shares; No. 649, for 100 shares; No. 650, for 100 shares. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A reward will be paid for their return to THOMAS CRANE, No. 106 Madison-av.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrips purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and manufacturers is called to "Anthony's Improved Shingle-Machines," (patented;) capacity 80,000 shingles per day. A model is now on exhibition at the office of W. H. WHINSTER, No. 125 Pearl-st.

WANTED—FROM $25,000 TO $40,000 IN A MANufacturing business. All particulars given upon application to J. G., in care of Belcher & Co., No. 83 Duane-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, (Company's Office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, Third Floor.) NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will remain closed until the 1st July next. G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF the New-York Board of Fire Insurance Companies, held at the rooms of the Board on Wednesday, June 20, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Board, the drying of cotton on roofs of buildings is a most dangerous and pernicious practice, and is such an increase of risk as renders the policies on the buildings and contents void.

FRANK W. BALLARD,
Secretary of the Board.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits in June draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 2 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	136,136 72
ASSETS	$289,136 72

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was this day declared, payable July 2, 1866.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, No. 516 Broadway, have declared out of the surplus profits the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; and have in addition declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years prior to 1st July, 1866; two per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for two years prior to same period, and one per cent. on similar sums which have so remained for one year prior to same period. These dividends are credited or payable to depositors on and after July 16, 1866, and the Institution pays the Government tax. Interest uncalled for is added to the principal. The extra dividend thus apportioned was made as an act of justice to those depositors whose money having been thus left undisturbed has most contributed to the surplus earned.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
June 16, 1866.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 6th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 2. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, 23d instant, until Tuesday morning, July 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) has been declared out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 3d of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. until 2d proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, New-York, June 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on and after July 2. The transfer books will be closed until the 5th July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend on the capital stock of this Company of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d July.

By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 10, 1866.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on the first MONDAY of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20 until July 7 prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax.) has this day been declared payable on and after July 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., to reopen on the 2d July next. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after July 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from 23d instant to July 2.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, silver-plated, in half case, polished walnut, with extra pieces, spools, needles, &c., for sale. Cost $100; price $65; warranted in perfect order. Address Box No. 2,174 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Beach.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of 26 acres for sale; a choice place, finely situated, perfectly healthy, and convenient to the City; buildings large, well built, and nearly new; abundance of fruit; will be sold cheap, on account of business engagements. Apply to owner, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the Franklin House, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE on L. I., with 10 acres of valuable garden land; house has all the modern improvements, &c., &c.; easy of access; only one hour from New-York; will be sold at a bargain; also one on the suburbs of the village of Jamaica. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR sale, containing 470 acres, situate direct on Lloyd's Neck, fronting Cold Spring Harbor and Long Island Sound; has been owned for years by the Lloyd family, and but lately offered for sale. The property has the most commanding view of any on the Sound, as it can be seen for many miles up and down; a large number of elegant building sites on the premises, and the best that are on Long Island shores. The land is of the best kind, well adapted to all kinds of crops, and well watered, the beach of white sand and pebbles, which is very valuable for roofing purposes; also on the property is found the first quality of moulding sand, the sale of which amounts to quite a sum during the year; a large lake of fresh water, which is a curiosity, and also furnishes ice for the immediate neighborhood; gunning and fishing in great abundance; steamboat from the City lands twice a day adjoining the property, 4 miles from railroad, about the same distance to the village of Huntington, L. I., and 30 miles from New-York. Will be sold together or in plots, to suit purchasers. For full particulars and an exact plan apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniencies of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A beautiful country residence on Long Island. The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late James Witherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about twenty-two miles from New-York, and of easy access both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 10 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The place is well stocked with large and small fruit, extends to the water, and has a fine beach, on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence, at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WITHERSPOON BROS., No. 282 West 13th-st.; THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, Connecticut, about 6 miles from New-Haven and 3½ hours from New-York. The farm contains about 96 acres of fine land, is well watered and stocked with fine fruit. The mansion house (which is in fine order) was built for the owner's occupancy and in the most substantial manner. There is also a large barn, carriage-house, farmers' house and cottage. The land is high, has a fine view of Long Island Sound and unsurpassed scenery on every side. Brandon is noted for its beautiful drives, fine roads and exceeding healthfulness of location. The furniture, most of which was made to order, farming utensils, stock, wagons, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars and permits to view the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT A BARGAIN—Delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., known as the Valley Farm, containing about 200 acres of choice farming land; double mansion, with spacious grounds tastefully laid out, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and outhouses, hennery, &c.; large garden, graperies, fruit trees, with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location, for health, convenience and variety of scenery, unsurpassed; society and neighborhood unexceptionable; well adapted as a country residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 927 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM Bridgeport, Conn.; 107 acres of land; good buildings; well watered and wooded; good young orchard of the best kind of fruit; house is in good order, nearly new, and contains seven rooms on first floor, of good size, and four large chambers; plenty of closet room; good well and cistern. It is four miles from the railroad depot at Bridgeport; high and healthy situation, with good roads leading to Bridgeport and different parts of the country. Price $8,000, or would rent the house and barn and a few acres of land for $100 per month for five or six months.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

75 ACRES OR MORE ELEGANT LAND, fine two-story house, 38 by 62, cedar shingle roof and sides; 17 rooms, ceilings 9 feet 10 inches, well, two cisterns, barns, cow-sheds for 40 head of cattle, six outbuildings, orchards and fruit of all kinds; 12 acres rye, 6½ acres oats, potatoes, and 20 acres meadow, 15 acres wood, oak, hickory, chestnut, 10 head cattle, 4 horses, 11 hogs, &c.; one and a half hours from New-York; one and a half miles from Jerusalem depot; terms easy.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF the most complete places to be found within one hour of New-York, fine house, outbuildings, six acres of land, immense quantity of fruit, all in perfect order; few minutes from cars; only requires to be seen to be appreciated; price $18,000, with part on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONtaining 25 acres, splendidly situated on the Boston turnpike, between Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, one mile from Mamaroneck depot, commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound; terms moderate. For further particulars inquire at No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
A. H. WASHBURN.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES at Bedford, L. I., on New-York avenue, St Mark's place and Pacific-street; the houses are large and finished in the best manner, with all modern conveniences; large stable and ample grounds, well stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and vines. For permits apply to G. B. ELKINS, 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT.—Furnished, in Orange, N. J., the house of the subscriber, located corner Highland and Essex avs., near Valley Depot; the house is large and well built; size of lot one acre garden planted; immediate possession given. Apply on premises, or to J. S. OTIS, at H. Blaflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$10,000—THE HILLside country seat, Brandford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, seven miles from New-Haven; modern house, barn and outbuildings, all nearly new, with five acres of land, choice fruit and ornamental trees, &c. For particulars, apply to GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT KEYPORT, N. J., A FINE large Gothic house, barn and other outbuildings, and one and one-quarter acres of land, beautifully situated, and in the highest state of cultivation; abundance of fruit of all kinds; 1½ hours from this City by steamboat or rail. Apply at DEGROOT'S, No. 142 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in Astoria, a good house, with garden planted; fruits of many kinds; in a most healthy and agreeable location. Inquire of G. BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME and well-built cottage, with 17 rooms of fine architectural beauty, with good stable and carriage-house; for situation, extended view, fine beach and sea bathing, is unsurpassed. For further particulars address Box No. 3,108 Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE possession; 35 acres; fine improvements; variety of fruit, &c.; healthy, and delightfully situated at Brooklyn Lake, near Plainfield, N. J.; price $8,000, one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILK AND BUTTER farm, 134 acres, with all the stock, crops, farming implements, &c.; buildings extensive and new; everything in order; terms easy.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY house, in good location, a French villa house, carriage house, stables, &c., with 2 acres, in perfect order, in Westchester County, one hour from Wall-st. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, THE estate of the late Isaac Lyon, situated in Millburn Township, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from New-York City; house with modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, about two miles below Hyde Park Village, comprising mansion-house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply, for further particulars, to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE IN NEW-Rochelle, 6 minutes from depot, or Long Island Sound, two acres, well shaded. Immediate possession.
WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

LAND FOR A HOMESTEAD.—SOME beautiful sites for sale on Staten Island; also a farm of 23 acres, with good dwelling-house, barns, outhouse, &c. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 32 Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., with or without the stable, in complete order. Inquire at the bakery, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NYACK, ON the Hudson, a new two-story house, 1½ acres ground, with great variety of fruit; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing. Apply to WM. E. WHITE, Nyack.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—FOR SALE, a beautiful lot on Battle Hill, near the entrance; contains 300 superficial feet. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

NEWPORT, R. I.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE cottages at reasonable rates; also a few elegant residences to let furnished for the season. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 36 Broadway.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his residence, containing 12 rooms, with out-houses, &c., situated in the village of Niantic, Conn., near railroad depot and post-office, within 80 yards of Niantic River and Long Island Sound, and only 6 miles from the City of New-London. For further particulars, apply to or address R. M. ROSE, Niantic, Conn. Come soon to secure a bargain.

FOR SALE—"DANSKAMMER" COUNTRY SEAT of the Messrs. Armstrong, near Newburgh, on the Hudson, 81 acres of land, more can be had adjoining if desired, is beautifully wooded and watered. The house is 106 feet front, built of granite, finished inside with blackwalnut, has the modern improvements, is very spacious and beautiful, and would now cost to erect at least $150,000. It is surrounded by superb lawns, planted with large forest trees. The place is bounded on the river by a beautiful sand beach, with private dock. The situation is very fine and accessible, and commands unsurpassed views of the river. The farm has all necessary outbuildings and two cottages. This is one of the finest places in this country, and perhaps combines more beauties and advantages than any other upon the Hudson.
Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FARM NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR SALE—81 acres, near to and partially adjoining the model farms of Prof. Kitchell, F. S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Weadwell, Esq., and others. This place is susceptible, at no great outlay, of being made one of the most attractive as well as productive farms in this well-known section, having great natural advantages. A beautiful grove on an elevation, easy of access, commanding magnificent views, with a spring of capacity sufficient to supply a large trout-pond; there is a comfortable farm-house, with outbuildings; fruit-trees, &c., &c. Apply to HAGGARTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—NEW house, villa style, fourteen rooms, one hour out by rail and one and a half by boat; price $8,000. Also, a beautiful cottage, water front, twelve rooms, same distance out, six acres land, choice fruit, garden and grounds planted—$5,500. One first-class country residence, thirty acres in excellent cultivation; large and small fruit in abundance, high location, beautiful water and land views; excellent bathing, fishing and boating. Also, three small farms for sale or lease, near the City. JONES, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 3.

A HANDSOME FARM OF 145 ACRES, near New-Brunswick; good house and extensive outbuildings, land well fenced and in a superior state of cultivation; plenty of fruit and well watered; good neighborhood; excellent schools and churches in immediate vicinity; terms accommodating; fine crops now on the place; also, farm of 90 acres, ¼ mile from depot, under fine state of cultivation, with excellent building; also, other farms, of from 20 to 100 acres, in good locations.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH,
No. 57 Cedar-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Yonkers, a few minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing, in a first-class neighborhood; view to Staten Island, Palisades and of the river unsurpassed; house 45x50, filled in with brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; about half an acre of ground tastefully laid out in garden, lawn, &c., with plenty of forest and fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; carriage house and stable, gas, water, &c. Price $18,000. This is a bargain.
JAS. R. EDWARDS,
No. 277 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—KNOWN as Myrtle Hill, in Mendham, Morris County, New-Jersey, two and a half hours from the City; an elegant mansion, completely furnished, and contains all modern improvements; in a delightful grove; fine lawn, shrubbery, &c.; 100 acres of land, well cultivated and stocked; horses, carriages, wagons, &c.; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—A farm for sale of about 75 acres, delightfully situated on the water, with unsurpassed facilities for fishing, gunning and bathing, &c.; only a short distance from the beach; large double house, two stories in height, with two large barns, with stables, sheds, &c.; two wells of the finest water on Long Island. The place is situated on the road from Sag Harbor to the beach. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A STORE PROPERTY ON ONE of the up-town Avenues; a very large and one of the most substantially built structures anywhere up town; it was built by day's work; store is 80 feet deep with large basement and bricked-in vault in front, and all in perfect order; it could not be put up for $30,000 cash; house and lot will be sold for $10,000 less; is a splendid property for investment.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to
W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CHOICE building sites in Fishkill, on the Hudson, 7½ acres, known as Spy Hill, with commanding view of the river, Newburgh and surrounding country, near the depot and in the midst of good society, &c. Apply at No. 191 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRE LOT OF ladies' confections, cloaks, bonnets and silks; all these goods are imported. Address CONFECTION, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES AND country seats desirably located; also, houses in New-York and Brooklyn; good bargains. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

70 ACRES SHORE FARM ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 40 miles from New-York, fine house and outbuildings, orchards; 2 miles from steamboat.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

BARGAIN—109 ACRES, NEAR METUCHIN, N. J., apple and peach orchards, good large two-story house, 9 rooms; large outbuildings, a fine farm. $10,000.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room 2.

A FINE FARM, ONE MILE FROM NEW-Brunswick, 29 acres, good two-story house, 11 rooms, barn, &c., fruit and shade trees. $8,000. Terms easy.
PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room 2.

ALL OWNERS AND BUYERS OF REAL estate should consult my descriptive price circular, which I mail free. STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH SELF FASTENING BUTTON CO. N.Y. TRADEMARK

FRENCH
SELF FASTENING
BUTTONS

(GENGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. This invention received the first premium (Silver Medal) at the Fair of the American Institute in September, 1865. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant, and as they never pull off or tear the cloth, they are the only reliable

BUTTONS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
BUTTONS FOR LADIES.

By having several different sets, ladies can change them in a moment, thus altering the appearance of the garment to suit taste or occasion.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTONS.

For this purpose they are invaluable, as they can in an instant be exchanged for a new set, removed for cleaning, or changed for plain covered buttons when desired.

In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set Sleeve Buttons, ladies' or gent's, Plain, 40c.; Fancy, 50c. per set. A full descriptive list, from which any of the above goods can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address, W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT,

An instantaneous and effectual deodorizer, disinfectant and antiseptic.

BAD SMELLS, NOXIOUS GASES, PUTREFACTION, INFECTION,
CANNOT EXIST WHERE IT IS USED.

It will keep water-closets, outhouses, cesspools, drains, stables, cow-houses and poultry yards perfectly healthy and free from smell.

Agency, No. 4 Dey-st., New-York.

COPPERAS, OR SULPHATE OF IRON. CHEMICALLY PURE.

Recommended by the Board of Health as the best and cheapest disinfectant, may be obtained at $10 per barrel, (weighing 300 lbs.,) delivered free of charge, in every part of the City. Instructions for use will accompany each barrel. Apply to EAGLETON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 81 John-st., New-York.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

A RARE CHANCE TO LOVERS OF ANTIQUITIES.—A papyrus scroll, tablet and eagle from the tomb of an Egyptian of high rank, cotemporary of Solomon's son, Rhehoboam, over 2,000 years old, can be obtained, with some ancient coin, silver and copper, with proofs of their genuineness, by addressing ANTIQUITIES, No. 61 7th-av.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of children's carriages, now ready for delivery.
D. T. WASHBURN,
Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

100 DOZEN ENGLISH STONE CHINA hand teas, at $2 per dozen; also, glass-ware, china tea sets, lamp and fancy goods, at equally low prices, at C.A. BALDWIN'S, 65 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

FILE OF EIGHT YEARS' NEW-YORK *Herald* and *New-York Times*. Any odd numbers. For sale. JAMES E. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st., 6th story.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—For the season till Oct. 1, situated on the banks of the Hudson, in Luzerne, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; cars daily from Saratoga, within half a mile of house; fine mountain scenery, fishing, hunting, &c.; a charming lake within five minutes' walk; house is pleasantly situated, with shade and fruit trees, lawn and garden, an acre in extent; ample accommodation for a family of eight or ten persons. Terms $350, or the above will be sold for $3,500. Apply to ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., Esq., No 13 Broad-st., New-York.

TO RENT FURNISHED, AT NEWARK—Less than three blocks from the depot, and half a block from the city cars, a two and a half story frame cottage, with brick front, containing eight rooms and sub-cellar, cleaned, painted, papered, and in good order, with gas throughout and water in the basement; new sinks, good cistern, and well of water. The neighborhood is beautiful, with large shade trees on each side of the street, making it a delightful residence. Will be rented for the season, say till Nov. 1, for the sum of $600, or till April next at $100 per month. Possession immediately. Would sell for $6,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED BRICK COTTAGE TO RENT AT SING SING, with large garden planted; variety of fruits, &c.; house contains 9 rooms in splendid order; not excelled for situation in Sing Sing; water and gas throughout; marble washstands, abundance of closet rooms, flower garden, lawn, shade trees, &c.; house thoroughly furnished, except silver and linen; it is an exceedingly desirable place in all respects; rent $200 per month; possession immediately. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT THROGG'S NECK for the Summer months, a beautiful country seat, at a very low rent. Large house, plenty of land, fine garden, all planted, abundance of choice fruit of all kinds, large barn and carriage-house; convenient to steamboats; immediate possession given. For particulars apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO RENT FOR FOUR MONTHS—A MODern, well-built and fully furnished house in Darien, Conn., one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in the State; ten minutes' walk from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of M. E. MEAD, No. 13 Coenties-slip, New-York, or M. S. and J. C. MATHER, Darien Depot.

FOR RENT—IN NEW-JERSEY, ONE SMALL cottage of 9 rooms, one hour out, excellent garden planted, good society, churches and schools; at $250 per annum. Also one fine residence in town, same distance, 12 rooms, beautiful location and very healthy, at $750 per annum. JONES, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—AT WESTPORT, CONN., UNTIL MAY 1, 1867, or for a term of years, (if applied for soon,) a beautiful country residence very eligibly situated in the centre of the village; house roomy and pleasant; lot contains 1½ acres, with a large lawn and garden; possession July 1. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, near the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing 10 rooms; a large garden, in good order; plenty of fruit and shade trees; steamboat every morning at 7 o'clock, and two lines of stages every morning and afternoon to Harlem. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, or on the premises, of E. UNDERHILL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A newly-finished two-story house, containing nine rooms, pleasantly situated, and from three to five minutes' walk from railroad station, East Orange, N. J. Inquire by letter or personally to WM. G. BOYCE, No. 5 Jacob-st., New-York.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, by the month, the residence of Dr. Stevens, on the terrace, five minutes' walk from the landing, six acres of ground, shade and fruit trees; the house of stone, and commodious. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., or A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, the Beverly House, at Garrison's, opposite Cozzens', and adjoining Gov. Fish's; good garden, fruit, &c. Or for sale, together or in parcels, the whole Beverly Farm, containing 225 acres. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, N. J., a small cottage with half acre of land, garden planted; location high and healthy: five minutes' walk from depot of Northern Railroad. Apply to DANIEL W. TALCOTT, No. 142 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, A three-story brick house; good location; in good order, with all improvements; very low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. RICHARDSON, corner of Atlantic and Hoyt-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., a superior residence, Gothic stone villa, 2½ stories; 10 bedrooms; 7 acres of land, barn, &c.; garden, hot-house, grapery, &c., in fine order; ready for immediate occupation. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT ON WEST 23D-ST. A FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house; splendid situation; partially furnished; rent $250 per month; possession July 1, perhaps sooner.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, FURNISHED—house, garden, stable, near the seashore, to let for season or year, at very low rate, to a good party. Inquire at No. 41½ Amity-st., or of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT, VERY low, for the season or year, in the beautiful and healthy village of Madison, N. J., with all the land that may be wanted. Apply at No. 25 Cliff-st., up stairs, after 11 A. M.

TO LET AT WEST ORANGE—ON THE mountain, 2½ miles from Orange depot, a small cottage, partly furnished, five rooms and cellar; 3 acres; garden all planted; rent low; location very healthy. Address F. B., Box No. 278 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, 8 MINUTES' WALK from depot, Gothic house, 11 rooms, splendidly located. Inquire of J. VAN RIZALI, No. 72 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or of SAMUEL EMERSON, No. 421 8th-av., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point. Furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands, and on very low terms. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-Court.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, IN THE village of Flushing, L. I., for the Summer, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, ample grounds, fruit and ornamental trees. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

A COTTAGE ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN to let or lease, furnished, with from 25 to 50 acres; location healthy; apple orchard and fruit of all kinds; garden made. Apply to R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

GREENWICH, CONN., TO RENT LOW A furnished house, 16 rooms, 3 acres lawn; fine view, high and healthy. G. SPALDING, No. 62 Broadway, or to SARAH and EMILY MEAD, Greenwich, Conn.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, DELIGHTfully located at Bolton, Lake George, with use of boat, &c. Rent $200 to September 1. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT Saratoga Springs, to the 30th of September, containing 12 rooms, with gas, situated on Lake-av. Address W. H. WATSON, Saratoga Springs.

NEWPORT.—SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages in the best locations to let at moderate rates. Map of Newport can be seen at my office. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, FOR THE SUMMER or longer, half a house, containing six rooms; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of J. L. BURDICK, No. 122 Leonard-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, house beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; gas, water, &c.; for health and surroundings not surpassed. Address Z., Box 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only; inquire at No. 120 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. References required.

CITY AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES to let, furnished or unfurnished, by the season or year. Office hours 10 to 4. STANLEY DAY, 319 4th-av.

TO RENT—FROM NOW UNTIL OCT. 1 NEXT, a furnished cottage, situated at Washington Heights, on the Hudson. Address Box No. 2,941 Post-office.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A NUMber of furnished cottages, on the Hudson; several unfurnished. Apply to J. A. KENYON, 83 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class four-story house No. 127 West 14th-st.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A DENTIST REQUIRES a front room and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished, with the exception of carpet on large room; terms must be moderate. Address DENTIST, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM, OR A SMALL OFFICE in any part of the City suitable for a Notary Public, and for other light office business; not much room required. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership existing under the firm name of JOHN DEGRAW & RIKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against said firm must be presented at their office, Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st., and all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment without delay at the same place.

JOHN DEGRAW,
ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

The undersigned will continue the business on his own account at the same place.

ABRAHAM T. RIKER.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 16, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The business heretofore existing under the firm name of FERRERA & BROTHER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, and hereafter will be carried on under the style of FERRERA & AGUIAR, and any transactions entered into by SEVERINO M. FERRERA, of the late firm, we will not be responsible for under any consideration.

FERRERA & AGUIAR, Havana, Cuba.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY HAVING INVENTED AND patented an amalgamator for gold and silver ores, which has been tested and proved a success in every way, is desirous of disposing of one-half interest, with the view of bringing it to the notice of owners of mines. Address Post-office Box No. 3,568.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A CHAMPAGNE manufacturing business; the oldest, best known and best appointed. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762 New-York Post-office.

A FINE OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR exchange, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply to MATTHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man with $1,000, to fill the vacancy of a retired partner. Address for one week BROKER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LONG-ESTABLISHED INTELligence office; excellent chance for a person with a small capital to make money; suitable for a gentleman or lady; good location; cheap rent. Apply at 270 4th-av.

WANTED—SERVICES OF A MAN THOROUGHly posted in advertising and directory business; one with moderate capital preferred. Room No. 2 second floor, No. 116 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or as matron, or take the charge of any benevolent institution, by an American widow, of middle age; no incumbrance; is a person of very neat appearance; also, of devoted and pious principles; a member of the M. E. Church; suited to any position of responsibility and trust, and not above being useful herself; unexceptionable references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses and servants of all work, Protestants and Catholics; suitable for gentlemen's families and first-class Summer resorts, and having unexceptionable references from our first Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, MANNING'S office. Many of these servants want to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can operate on both Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; has no objection to going in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 151 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to chamberwork or plain sewing; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer months; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 441 3d-av., corner 32d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as nurse and do plain sewing, by a very neat and most efficient girl. Can embroider nicely, and will be found a girl of most pleasant and obliging disposition; will go into the country for the Summer. Brooklyn references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give best reference of two years from her last place; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 77 7th-av., second door from the corner of 16th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO CAN DO ALL kinds of fine sewing, desires to work out during the day, or to reside in a family; would, along with her mother, take charge of a house for the Summer while the family are out of town. Call on or address M. K., No. 510 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, who can furnish the best City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing. Address or apply, for two days, to M. D., No. 101 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; is a very good cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 48 West 13th-st, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of references for four years. Can be seen at No. 77 7th-av., second door from the corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress or seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; 7 years in her last place; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to travel with a lady or as nursery governess; is willing to make herself generally useful in either capacity. Apply at the Large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; best of references given. Call at No. 69 West 26th-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, not long in the country, to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 168 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, who has lately arrived from the South; is without friends; not afraid to work; with a small family, in the City or country. Call for one day at No. 197 East 12th-st., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or will do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Madison-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman in a private family as cook, or will take charge of a house in the absence of a family; understands all kinds of baking. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 6 Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to travel with a lady or family to California; the best City reference given if required. Address M. E., for three days, Station D, Bible-house.

WANTED—BY A WELCH GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children or housework. Call, for two days, at No. 106 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as meat or pastry cook; makes excellent bread and rolls; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; can do up fine muslins, flute, &c.; good city references; city or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th Avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English young woman as cook, and assist in washing; best City references; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, active woman who is used to such work, in a country hotel or Summer house, as dish washer, &c. Call or address MARY, No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTEStant girls, one as chambermaid, seamstress and fine washer and the other as nurse, who can take care of an infant or grown children. Call for two days at 314 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN ISRAELITISH WOMAN, 31 years of age, a situation in a Jewish family, to take care of children. Call at No. 142 Lewis-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook, or would take charge of a house for the Summer months; no objection to the country; good references. Apply at 237 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut out and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, separate or together; one as first-class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; the other as nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 657 6th-av. For the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 262 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, in the furniture-store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 83 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced stewardess on board a steamship or sailing vessel; has best of references. Address Mrs. A., No. 93 Henry-st., New-York City.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse and chambermaid; good references from her last place. Call at No. 3 6 Trinity-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, a situation to do light housework in some small family. Inquire of J. GREINER, No. 126 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 388 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 625 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a country hotel or Summer house. Call or address COOK, No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERIcan woman, as cook or housekeeper; good City references. Apply at No. 144 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOman as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at No. 104 East 8th-st., basement.

MRS. M. C. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT Agency is removed to No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av. Mrs. Green solicits a continuance of the patronage she received the past twenty-four years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or hotel, by a respectable young man, lately from Europe; has the best reference for strict honesty and sobriety; understands his business in every respect. Address M. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; also, is a good plain gardener; is capable of keeping a gentleman's place in good order; has good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, lately landed, without encumbrance; the man understands all about farming; the woman to do housework and take charge of a dairy. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation; has been accustomed to the care of horses, and understands gardening; has no objection to the country; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call at the private stable, No. 11 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an American Protestant young man of good address; has first-class references and understands his business. Call or address JOHN O., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A FARMER'S SITUATION, BY A strong, able-bodied active man, who is a thorough, experienced farm hand; understands mowing, cradling, plowing, milking, and all kinds of farm work, and well-recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; lived five years in one place; has the highest City recommendations as to character and capability. Address T. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED,) A situation as farmer or farm superintendent; has five years experience in this country; understands the business in all its branches. Call on or address ALEXANDER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter; can give the best of City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 6 Madison-square, East 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTWORthy married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands both perfectly, also the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, and the laying out of grounds; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, and is an excellent laundress; can take care of a gentleman's place; a lodge wanted; the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom or gardener by a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 347 West 23d-st., present employer's private stable, where he can be seen for two days, or address a note to P. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good plain gardener; understands taking care of horses, churning and milking, and willing to be useful. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, or anything where he would make himself useful; reference given. Address Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good reference from his last place. Address H. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; no objections to the country; recommended from his last place. Call for two days at No. 94 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; has lived with first-class families in the old country. Address Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, understands gardening, willing to make himself useful. Good reference. Address F., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; would go into the country; has first-rate City references. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 64 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; can give first-class reference; prefer the country; wife to do chamberwork or waiting. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; good reference expected; country preferred. Address J. J., No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation as gardener or assistant gardener; good reference given. Inquire at No. 947 Broadway.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES, farmers and others, in want of capable and well-recommended male and female help, will find a full supply for every kind of work, constantly on hand, at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING DISPOSED of his horses, is desirous of getting a situation for his coachman; is honest and a careful driver. Call or address, for two days, his present employer, C. B. ROGERS, No. 280 5th-av., corner 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit, on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers.

Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4781. Chicago.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS STATES, Counties and Towns for an important book, WORSHIP IN THE SCHOOL, FAMILY AND SOCIAL CIRCLE. Those at work are making quick sales and handsome profits.

For Circulars giving particulars, terms of agency, &c., address SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York, or Rev. W. T. WYLIE, No. 54 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

MINISTERS disabled from pulpit service, PASTORS whose salary is inadequate for support, STUDENTS who wish healthful and remunerative employment for vacations, and ACCREDITED BOOK AGENTS, will find this valuable work in demand.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RICHMOND, Va., a man thoroughly versed in the manufacture of Poudret, to whom a liberal salary will be given, or an interest in the business, as may be desired. Address H. S. MERRILL & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, No. 1,400 Franklin-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE DRESSER IN A cotton mill in New-Jersey. Steady employment and good wages. Apply at once at No. 51 Exchange-place, rooms No. 9 and 10.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WOMAN AS COOK to go to the country; must understand her business; a good bread maker and baker. Apply immediately at No. 71 West 36th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 57 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAker for machinery. J. T. PLASS, 110 East 29th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A MANUFACturing and commission house in staple notion goods, thoroughly conversant with the goods and with jobbers throughout the country. A first-class man can make a good arrangement by addressing Box No. 5,095 Post-office, with reference and particulars.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 30 BROAD-ST.,

CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Their late offices, No. 35 Wall-st., to lease on favorable terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1866.

LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.

SAMUEL SAUNDERS } Executors
ADAM SAUNDERS.

j25-law6mTh*

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the Medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 845 Broadway, corner 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, O. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power........19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,098	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.........SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN.........SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails

CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY.......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY.......June 30
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.......July 7
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.......July 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.........Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.........$132 50 | Second cabin.........$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

CALEDONIA.........SATURDAY, June 30
BRITANNIA.........SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA.........SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA.........WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA.........WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI.........WEDNESDAY, July 11.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

The new side-wheel ocean steamer,
RAPIDAN,
Capt. W. B. EATON,
Will sail on FRIDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Freight taken at favorable rates. Passage, including state-room and meals, $15.

This line offers peculiar inducements to shippers and pleasure-seekers, who can thus go to the heart of the sporting regions amid the magnificent scenery of the St. John River.

This line will be regular, and an additional ship will be put on so as to sail weekly from each place. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Returning, leaves St. John FRIDAY, July 6.

NOTICE.

JAMAICA.
GOVERNMENT SEC. OFFICE, }
JAMAICA, June 6, 1866. }

It is hereby notified, for general information, that all vessels leaving New-York for any port in the Island of Jamaica, are required to bring with them bills of health countersigned by Her Majesty's Consul at New-York.

By command of His Excellency the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN, Gov. Sec.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.........$20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage.........$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 23.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, June 23, punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

(Old Dominion and North State Line,)
From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship
VIXEN,
is loading as above, and will sail THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

REGULAR LINE STEAMSHIP FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The splendid A 1 steamship
HUNTER,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
Is loading at Pier No. 9 North River. Sails THURSDAY, June 21, positively at 4 P. M. Freight taken at low rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of charge by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 28, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA.
will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA,
M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
will follow on SATURDAY, June 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

Freight at reduced rates.
The splendid new side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. GEO. M. WALKER,
Will leave on THURSDAY, June 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT

The new and first class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAIL, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 23d, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 83 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT follows June 30.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

79 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express,) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the mountains (*via* stage from Wells River) and Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal, through without stop, at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport (Lake Memphremagog) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st. at 3 or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25, East River, at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (*via* stage from Littleton,) Newport (Lake Memphremagog) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars see Appleton's Railway Guide.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MME. DECOLAM, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT.—Consultations from 9 till 9. Past, Present and Future foretold. The doubtful invited. No. 49 East 28th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUBEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present, and future at No. 49 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Terms 50c. to $3.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, [illegible], numbers, diseases, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A.M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A.M.	Monday,	18, 11½	A.M.
Tuesday,	19, 8	A.M.	Tuesday,	19, 12	M.
Wednesday,	20, 9	A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12½	P.M.
Thursday,	21, 10	A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	22, 10½	A.M.	Friday,	22, 2½	P.M.
Saturday,	23, 2	P.M.	Saturday,	23, 5	P.M.
Sunday,	24, 11	A.M.	Sunday,	24, 4	P.M.
Monday,	25, 2	A.M.	Monday,	25, 6	A.M.
Monday,	25, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	26, 3½	P.M.	W'dnesday,	27, 6½	A.M.
Wednesday,	27, 3½	P.M.	Thursday,	28, 6¾	A.M.
Thursday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	29, 7	A.M.
Friday,	29, 4	P.M.	Saturday,	30, 7½	A.M.
Saturday,	30, 4½	P.M.			

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; to West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 2:30, 34th-st. at 2:40 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Syracuse.........$4 05
New-York to Rochester.........5 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 7 25

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CHANGE OF PIER—TROY LINE.—THE New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE, on and after MONDAY, June 25, will leave pier foot of Harrison-st., instead of Pier No. 40. For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 229 West-st., or on board.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 16 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 4 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12½, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT,	LAC LA BELLE,
Capt. M. H. MURCH.	Capt. JOHN SPALDING,
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM—HICKS' PATENT DIRECT-ACTING RECIPROCATING PISTON DOUBLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE.

Its advantages over other engine are:
Great reduction of friction and economy of steam.
Extreme simplicity of construction and operation.
Greater durability and saving of repairs.
Requiring no protection from the weather.
Can be run at any velocity and in any position.
It has no dead points.
More perfect and rapid valve motions.
Dispensing with external valves and steam chests.
Dispensing with valve and reversing gear.
More uniform and continuous motion.
The cylinders cannot get out of line.
Great economy of foundations and setting up.
It saves 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction, number of parts and transportation.
Adapted to all purposes. For circulars address
THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR
FIREWORKS!
The largest assortment in New-York,
for EXHIBITIONS or stores.
LYON BROTHERS,
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Committees of cities and towns that intend celebrating the coming Anniversary of our National Independence will find it to their interest, by making early application for Fireworks at our laboratory, Jersey City, N. J., or at our depot, No. 84 Cedar-st., where every description of exhibition or goods for storekeeper's sale can be obtained. J. G. & I. EDGE, No. 84 Cedar-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM, WITH BREAKFAST AND TEA, wanted in a quiet family and pleasant locality, by a gentleman, where some of the following named articles will be received in payment, viz: pianos, organs, melodeons, sewing or knitting machines, or goods of a coffee and tea dealer. Address BOARDING, for one week, Box No. 130 Post-office, City of New-York, stating terms, location, and accommodation.

THE ADVERTISER HAVING MORE rooms than he requires, would let a tip-top suite of rooms on second floor, front; also, three single rooms for gentlemen, with or without meals; location delightfully situated on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A YOUNG GENtleman and wife desire pleasant rooms and board with a private family; refinement and quiet essential; prefer location between 30th and 42d sts. Address H. F. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family, can obtain good board, in a very pleasant house, one hour from Chambers-st., on the Erie Railroad; plenty of shade, no mosquitoes, and very healthy. Address C. W. W., Box No. 4,101 New-York Post-office.

$7 A WEEK AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE rooms with board, less for gentlemen rooming together, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st. opposite St. John's Park. Lodgings 50 cents.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board at No. 243 West 42d-street, near Broadway; location unusually pleasant and healthy; house first class. References.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND, ONE HOUR FROM WALL-ST.—A private family would like to accommodate a few good boarders; good carriage-house and stable. Address Room No. 3, basement, 30 Broad-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, SEVeral neatly furnished front rooms, at the first-class private residence No. 158 2d-av.

NO. 39 SAINT MARK'S PLACE—TO LET, in suite or singly, well furnished rooms, with or without board; house contains all modern improvements.

SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlors to let, with private table. Address J. W. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can be accommodated with board in a farmhouse, 12 miles from New-York and one mile from Passaic Bridge, New-Jersey, by Erie Railroad; eight trains per day; time 45 minutes; references exchanged. Apply to F. SHEARMAN, No. 63 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with first-class board; house beautifully located, a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley Station; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 189, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for single gentlemen, or married ones without children, one hour from the City. Call or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Montclair, New-Jersey, for gentlemen only; one hour from New-York by railroad. Address MONTCLAIR, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOUR OR FIVE PERsons can be accommodated at a farm-house, pleasantly located, 20 miles from the City, accessible by boat or cars. EDGAR UNDERHILL, No. 54 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife in a good, healthy location, within 1½ hours' sail or ride of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address H., Box 1,149 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex, Conn.; prices from $7 50 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms may be found at Milton on the Hudson, by calling on or addressing LUCY A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NICELY furnished room, with board, in a pleasant and healthy locality, with good home comforts, can be had by a gentleman and his wife, or a lady with one or two children, in a small private family of the highest respectability. References given and required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN SING-SING, will take three or four persons as boarders for the season; charming location: no mosquitoes; no cholera, and terms moderate. Apply to HERBERT, No. 25 William-st., rear Room No. 4, or address Box No. 4,025 Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD AT A COUNTRY FARM HOUSE, about ten minutes' drive from Elizabeth, N. J.; rooms large, pleasant and cool; plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables; accommodation for horses and carriage. Address Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, care of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY. Also, all parties wishing desirable board, rooms or cottages, City or country, can have descriptions immediately. Address the BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—GOOD COUNTRY board can be obtained at a fine old homestead, situation high and airy, perfectly healthy and fine scenery, near depot. References required and given. Address M. S., Box No. 186 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT the Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. This house has large shady lawns, is very private and well adapted to the comfort of good-class families. Apply as above or to CHAS. LEFLER, 43 Clinton-place.

P. HAWVER, PALENVILLE, GREEN CO., New-York, offers rare accommodations for healthy Summer board among the Catskills; 9 miles from the river; easy of access.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs four times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J. Reference E. Walter, No. 35 Wall-st.

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A SMALL FAMILY CAN HAVE GOOD Board in Montgomery, Orange County, for the Summer. Stabling for horses if wanted. For terms, address A. MOWBRAY, No. 314 Third-st.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

GRANT HOTEL, AT NORTH COPAKE, Bain's Station, open for boarders; four trains stop daily. S. H. CRARY, Proprietor.

BOARD—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., IN A PRIvate family: accommodation for five or six persons. Address Box No. 101 Morristown.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.

AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.

REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above popular hotel having been thoroughly renovated is now open for the reception of guests. The location of this house in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery, splendid drives, excellent hunting and fishing, and the well-known salubrity of the climate make the "forest city" one of the most desirable Summer resorts in the country. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

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OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.

BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS—For sale a beautiful matched team of grey horses, 7 to 8 years; long natural tails, 15¾ hands high, free and pleasant drivers. Also, coupe, rockaway, harness, blankets, whip, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply to J. C. HAM, No. 10 Fourth-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, SOUND AND kind, a new phaeton, a set of harness, a splendid turnout complete; must be sold, as the owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at the stable, No. 62 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

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GOVERNMENT WAGONS, TENTS, HARness, wagon-covers, tarpaulins, very cheap; horse and mule, plow-harness, McClellan saddles and bridles, lot second tools from Government. W. A. CARTER'S, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich-st.

TOP BUGGY.—A NEW TOP BUGGY, ALSO A second-hand Phaeton or Victoria, will be sold at a great sacrifice to-day, at DAVIS & RICHMOND'S, No. 155 South-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 69 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH, CLOSELY matched chestnut bays. Apply at No. 88 East 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress.........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager.........J. H. Selwyn.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1866,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD

In the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the latest and most celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
but which, notwithstanding the great favor with which it is nightly received, must
POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN
after the present week, in order that
MRS. JOHN WOOD
may have an opportunity of gratifying her many friends, and, in accordance with a universally expressed desire, by appearing in a few of her most favorite characters during her
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

SIG. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS
Has arrived from Havana.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager.........G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING and
MR. G. L. FOX
IN
THE GRAND FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA of
TAMING A TARTAR.
Also, the great Historical Drama of
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
W. B. WHALLEY, G. L. FOX,
AND THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. J. McCLOSKY.

SIG. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS
Has arrived from Havana.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME THIS EVENING.

During unfavorable weather the Concert will be given in the large and elegant Hall connected with this establishment.

SATURDAY, TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 4½, AND EVENING AT 7½.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH.
N. B. Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

TO EUROPE IN A LIFEBOAT.—THE 26-foot Ingersoll Metallic Lifeboat, full ship-rigged, in which Capt. HUDSON will sail to Europe, will be launched THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4½ P. M., from INGERSOLL'S Boat Bazaar, No. 243 South-st., near Pike-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 33d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED IN A PRIVATE Protestant family; one competent to teach the English branches, music, French and German to children from 5 to 12 years of age; unexceptionable references required. Apply by letter to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND GREEK, (graduate,) skilled in versification, desires an engagement in a City school during the next scholastic year; is at present similarly occupied in this City; first-class City references. Apply to HOMER, Box 166 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Best imported preventives against pregnancy and disease, $4 per dozen. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane. Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—LADY INvalid, if you wish regular medical treatment, consult Dr. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York, and you will be guaranteed safe, certain, and immediate relief, or no charge. Advice gratis. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Monthly regulator $5. Confidential advice and medicine per mail. Twenty years successful practice, no deception or quackery. N. B.—Mme. D. will consult with ladies who prefer meeting their own sex, or kindly care for those desiring home attention during treatment.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. SELDEN, NO. 233 BLEECKER-ST., near 6th-av., treats all female obstructions at one interview, by a new method, without danger, pain, or medicine. No charge for advice.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'rs, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay takes. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years, of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
GREAT TEMPERANCE DRAMA
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.
The popular American actor
MR. C. W. CLARKE,
received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.
THE DRUNKARD;
OR,
THE FALLEN SAVED. THE FALLEN SAVED.
Reproduced with all its
ORIGINAL EXCITING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
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A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
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DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SIG. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS
Has arrived from Havana.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN.........Manager
J. SCHONBERG.........Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT.........Treasurer

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
SUMMER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 18, 1866,
By the Wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
AERIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
in their extraordinary extravaganza of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
assisted by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE,
THE
ICE QUEEN,
Mme. STREBINGER,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Australian theatres,
AND A
FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
For particulars see descriptive bills.

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WITH A GRAND TROUPE OF SPANISH EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS,
AND A SUPERB STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
HAMLET THE DAINTY.
RETURN OF THE FENIAN RAIDERS.
GRIFFIN AND GEO. CHRISTY IN NEW ACTS.

GO AND SEE
FARRAGUT TRIUMPHANT
IN
MOBILE BAY,
BY
WILLIAM PAGE,
AT
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway,
Between 13th and 14th sts.
Admission 50 cents; Season tickets $1.
Tickets for sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, No. 59 Liberty-st., No. 72 West 34th-st., and the door.

NINTH ANNUAL PIC-NIC

of the NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB, to DUDLEY'S GROVE, on FRIDAY, June 22, 1866.
Gent's Ticket.........$1 00
Lady's Ticket.........50

The steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON will leave the foot of South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 7¼ o'clock; Christopher-st., New-York, at 9 o'clock, and 34th-st., North River, at 9½ o'clock.

The barge WALTER SANDS will lay at the foot of Christopher-st., North River.

SIG. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
WITH A GRAND TROUPE OF SPANISH EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS,
AND A SUPERB STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES.

A STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL will be held by the ladies of the North Presbyterian Church at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st insts. Tickets 50 cents, which include strawberries and cream; to be had at the door, or at Campbell's drug-store, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

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DO YOU WANT BARGAINS IN DRY
GOODS, GO TO
J. SIMONSON, JR.,
NO. 419 CANAL-ST.

LADIES WHO STUDY ECONOMY KNOW THAT 4½ TO 5 YARDS OF BLACK SILK IS SUFFICIENT FOR A BASQUINE OR SACQUE, AND THAT $2,50 PER YARD WILL PURCHASE AN ELEGANT WHITE EDGE GROS GRAIN AT

J. SIMONSON, JR., NO. 419 CANAL-ST.

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FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES and IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEEN'S CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, worth $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORADO and CRAPE CLOTH, two yards wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS, at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LLAMA POINTS, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $100.
SILK BASQUINES, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60.
SILK CIRCULARS from $30 to $100.
CLOTH JACKET BASQUINES AND COATS, $13, $20, $25.
SMILLIE & CO., NO. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 209, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

LADIES' TRAVELING BONNETS AND TURBINS—At L. BINNS' immense millinery, No. 597 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. Great Bargains. Straw bonnets and sundowns at half price; school hats, $1; children's hats half price; soiled bonnets $5, worth $15.

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3. PHARAOH'S HORSES. By Maria Louisa Pool.
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13. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 a year, of 24 numbers; $3 a half year, of 12 numbers.

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No 39 Park-row, New-York.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JUNE; this number containing numerous novel and valuable features; comprising a beautiful Fairy Song arranged for the piano; an original poem illustrated; entertaining stories by Alice Cary and others; elegant engravings, with other useful and valuable matter, including the Summer Fashions, full size patterns, etc., etc.; universally acknowledged the model parlor magazine of America; single copies 30 cents; yearly $3.00, with a beautiful premium to each subscriber. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
WORLD-FAMOUS EXTRAVAGANZA,
POCAHONTAS!

THIS EVENING will be presented, with new scenery, new dresses and new appointments, new representatives, new jokes and all the modern improvements, John Brougham's original, Ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a per-version of ye true and wonderfulle history of ye renowned Princess,
PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR,
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
The great comedian JOHN BROUGHAM as KING POW HA-TAN
Miss EMILIE MELVILLE as.........POCAHONTAS
Mr. J. C. DUNN.........as.........Capt. JOHN SMITH
AND A GREAT CAST.

Between the comedy and the extravaganza the orchestra will perform the
SCOTIA POLKA,
Composed by John Brougham and dedicated to Capt. Judkins.
The orchestral arrangement by ROBERT STOEPEL.
The performance will commence with the comedy by Fitz James O'Brien, entitled:
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
GERALD FITZMAURICE.........JOHN BROUGHAM
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK OF THE
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the talented and popular
MR. DAN BRYANT,
in Irish Comedy.
THIS EVENING,
The performance will commence with Mr. John Brougham's beautiful and interesting domestic drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
With MR. DAN BRYANT in his wonderfully artistic characterization of TIM O'BRIEN.
Mr. Chas. Fisher.........as.........Tom Bobalink
Mrs. John Sefton.........as.........Mrs. Grimgriskin
Miss Rosa Cooke.........as.........Polly Bobalink
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy.........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "Lanagan's Ball," and an Irish Jig.
Conah Rooney, with song.........Miss Rosa Cooke

SIG. CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,
WITH A GRAND TROUPE OF SPANISH EQUESTRIANS AND GYMNASTS,
AND A SUPERB STUD OF ANDALUSIAN HORSES AND PONIES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 22, at 8 o'clock.
ELLE EST FOLLE,
Comedy in two acts, with songs, by Melesville.
LUCIE DI LAMERMOOR.
Burlesque on Donizetti's opera of the same name.
LA FEMME DOIT SUIVRE SON MARI. Comedy.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

New French Theatre, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
This evening, THURSDAY, June 21.
16TH NIGHT OF THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
JULIUS EICHBERG, Composer.
On MONDAY, A NIGHT IN ROME, by Mr. Eichberg.
FRIDAY, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, and at the Theatre, 14th-st.

MISS BATEMAN.

A CARD TO MANAGERS.

Finding it essential to the completeness of my concerts during the forthcoming season, that I should proceed at once to Europe to secure first-class performers for the proper support of the superb artiste, Madame Parepa, I have placed the entire conduct of my daughter's business in the hands of that experienced dramatic manager, Mr. C. W. Tayleure, to whom all communications respecting MISS BATEMAN'S engagements for the ensuing year, will therefore be addressed by managers throughout the country. H. L. BATEMAN.
HIGHLANDS, June 16, 1866.

MISS BATEMAN'S FAREWELL TOUR.

Miss Bateman will commence early in the Fall a farewell tour through the country, restricted to six or twelve performances in each of the principal cities. Managers wishing to negotiate will address the undersigned at Newton, Sussex County, New-Jersey.
JUNE 18, 1866. C. W. TAYLEURE.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

WILL BE HELD IN
MARTIN'S MANSION HOUSE, SALTERVILLE, N.J.,
for the benefit of the
EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION,)
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
June 21 and 22.
Doors open at 5 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.
Cars leave Jersey City every hour.

THE MARINER'S FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will have their annual donation visit and fair at the Home, on the grounds of the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of June. The managers hope to receive, as usual, the liberal patronage of their friends. The twenty-second anniversary of the Society and the eleventh of the Asylum will be held at the same place, on THURSDAY, 21st June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—FOR BENEfit of St. Timothy's Free Episcopal Church, at Everette Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 20, and 21. Music by Dodworth's Band.

ANNIVERSARIES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Alumni Association will celebrate its thirty-second anniversary on THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, in the "Council-room," at the University.
Annual meeting at 7 P. M.
The University, its Departments and Relations with the Alumni, will be the subject of remarks by the President, and for the discussion of the Association.
Alumni supper.
Each member is cordially invited to be present.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.
WM. R. MARTIN, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
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KINDT & MANZ;

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

MUSIC OF THE SEASON.

I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT, Romanza. Composed and sung by Mrs. John Wood in the play of the Three Guardsmen. Price 35c.
THREE GUARDSMEN WALTZ. Arranged by Thomas Baker, and nightly played by the orchestra of the Olympic Theatre. Price 50c.
WEARING OF THE GREEN, galop. By Thomas Baker. Price 35c.
IN PRESS.
BLUE EYES OR BLACK. Sung nightly by Mrs. John Wood, in the drama of Our Mutual Friend.
Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

D. L. DOWNING'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND.

Office at Firth's Music-store, No. 563 Broadway.
MUSICIANS FURNISHED FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, FESTIVALS, &c.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes, with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best selected and thoroughly-seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, New-York.—"Organ Grinder Polka," introducing comic song of the Organ Grinder, 30c.; "Nine Pins Quadrille," complete calls and figures, 35c.; "L'Africaine Waltz," by D. Godfrey, containing all the principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, by the composer of the celebrated Mabel and Guards Waltzes, 40c.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC IN SCHUBERT'S Building, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director. Messrs. Loesal, Herdtman, Schrimpf, Groschel, Giannetti, Esembeaux, Wellenstein, Foeppel, Fred. Mollenhauer, Bethe, &c., Professors.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS—carved legs, iron frame, etc., $300 to $800; Melodeons $70 to $300; second-hand Pianos, $75 to $300. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Provisions of the Liquor Law Rigidly Enforced.

Over Six Hundred Unlicensed Liquor Dealers Arrested.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE POLICE COURTS.

Police Magistrates' Opinion of the Law.

Great Rush for Licenses by Delinquent Dealers.

The Excise Treasurer's Aggregate Receipts, $1,040,000.

It is by no means difficult to understand why many of our citizens object to the active operation of the Excise Law, and if it was, there could be no disguising of the fact that they do object to it, and are determined to avoid its provisions in every possible way. The "Board," however gently and politely they may have acted hitherto, had long since determined on a peremptory measure which would bring the refractory men to terms, enforce their pet law, and convince the community that so long as the law is a law it shall be obeyed. Mr. MANIERRE says he has received over a million in cash from the liquor-sellers, willing and unwilling, and if the results of yesterday's action can be at all determined by the effect produced yesterday, the pile will be run far up toward the other half a million.

Convinced that the Courts in sundry quarters were embarrassing the action of the officers of the law, the Board, it would seem, resolved to try a little law on their own account, and Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent of Police, was notified to execute the same in all its detail. Being a man of work, Mr. KENNEDY promptly notified his Captains that all rum-shops open on the 20th day of June without license should be closed by the arrest of the party violating the law. Everybody knew of the order, but very few believed it would be executed literally. Some said that, as the case of PAUL FALK had not yet come out from the comfortable recesses of Judge CARDOZO's coat-tail pockets, there was no probability of such a long step toward despotism; others thought it only a blind to catch the "millers"—however, it seems that the Excise Board was in dead sure earnest, for the Police were as busy as bees all day yesterday, and their action so disgusted, annoyed and upset the dealers in liquor that in armies of three columns front they marched frantically to the headquarters and begged and prayed for official parchment, hard and costly as it was.

The Police Justices are in a state of disgust which bids fair to become chronic; their labors are increased and their familiarity with the Excise Law and precedent necessarily improves hour by hour. Candor compels us to suggest that the Justices are not particularly eager for this particular fray, and they seem slightly disgusted at the delay of Judge CARDOZO, whose hand is in the lion's mouth, and who should, they think, either throttle the beast or own up whipped.

Many of the rum-sellers have abandoned the business, and are making application, through the influence of old and respected customers, for places on the Police. Some of them are even willing to do a little special police duty in the enforcement of the Excise Law. Some of the retailers have gone into the "five-gallon" arrangement, so as to avoid the license. They will, of course, be watched with a scrutiny that will put them to their "trumps." Some other plan than selling a gill of whisky in a five-gallon can will have to be "played," for a while, at least.

Headquarters was a busy and hot place yesterday; likewise inspiring and exciting. Mr. MANIERRE's room was fairly packed with eagle-eyed men who evidently wanted something. Each man had in one hand his hat, and in the other his greenbacks, and although the weather was so warm, the entire company was in a shivering condition, as if miasma had given them the chill. Such a society of shakers has not met in such a small room for a long time, certainly not with such a purpose in view. It is strange that these people should shake, but when they say that Mr. KENNEDY's last order was "tyrannical," "unjust," and "cruel," the secret of their fear comes to the surface. One poor man, who is resolved upon making his living by selling rum all his lifetime, said he had to borrow the $250 for his license, and he would have to pay $100 for the use of the money, having given his note as a man of honor for the sum of $350 to a certain Police Justice. Another man sold his wife's piano, took his children's money out of the savings-bank, and sold some luxuries in the shape of house furniture, to raise his $250 to enable him to sell rum, and that, too, although he had not been able to save $100 towards his license during the last six weeks. Others have borrowed $100 and $250 from friends, at fabulous rates of interest, and between cursing the Excise Commission, JOHN A. KENNEDY, the Police, and their kind friends who have lent them money, it is difficult to see how they expect to get along in this life without striking against something.

That there is an immensity of bitter feeling is quite apparent, and that it will require all the wit and skill and cunning and force of the Commissioners to counteract it is just as evident. The following Court reports will show the scenes that transpired at the several stations, and the sapient views expressed by the several Justices.

JEFFERSON MARKET COURT.

About 9 o'clock the court-room corner of West Tenth-street and Greenwich-avenue, more familiarly known as "Jefferson Market," was the scene of busy excitement, as the patrolmen belonging to the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Police Precincts began coming in with their prisoners. Each unlicensed liquor-dealer or saloon-keeper, who had been found exposing intoxicating liquor after six o'clock was arrested and arraigned before the Court, each and every man so arrested being followed to the Court-room by a sympathizing crowd of friends and neighbors, who vainly endeavored to gain an entrance on arriving at the door. In consequence of the unusual crowd and turmoil the officers attached to the Court were compelled to deny any one admittance not immediately interested in cases to be brought before the presiding Justice. The attendance of the Police was a very full one, and they made a neat appearance in the newly adopted Summer uniform, now for the first time worn this season.

So many complaints being made against liquor dealers the regular business of the Court languished, as many poor prisoners locked up in the box on charges of felony found to their cost. After the watch returns were all disposed of, Justice LEDWITH took up the Excise cases in right good earnest, and the clerks were kept quite busy in drawing up the complaints in each case. While thus awaiting disposition, the accused and their attendant officers overflowed the benches and swarmed the aisles, making the atmosphere of the ill-ventilated Court so close and uncomfortable that the audience fumed and foamed in the early morning sunlight as it streamed in upon their devoted heads through the uncurtained windows. As usual with human nature in similar circumstances, every one was anxious to have his or her case disposed of first, and a great deal of unnecessary confusion was the result. The urbane officers who have care of the proprieties of the court-room, lost their patience and were compelled to resort to more energetic measures in preserving the necessary order. Before the hour of closing the morning session of the Court, the following persons were arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on the following complaint, viz.: That they not being licensed to publicly keep, sell, give away and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, or any of them in quantities less than five gallons at a time, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1866, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," did give out and profess to sell, or to have for sale, strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, and did permit and continue in and about his premises a sign and notice that such liquors, wines, ale and beer were there kept, for sale, and did give notice that he had such liquors wines, ale and beer for sale, in violation of the fifteenth section of the act hereinbefore referred to:

Frank Langbraw, 278 W. 27th
James Kelly, 665 Washington.
Edmund Kelly, 254 W. 25th—arrested twice.
Patrick Curran, 228 7th-av.
Patrick Kelly, 168 8th-av.
John Devine, 862 Washington.
John Mack, 654 Greenwich.
Joseph Walsh, 57 Macdougal.
James Gallagher, 16 Downing.
William Dooling, 324 Hudson
John O'Reilly, 74 4th-av.
Herman Bartles, 13 Clarke.
Lawrence Walsh, 101 7th-av.
John Kiernan, 97 7th-av.
Patrick Hangley, 180 4th-av.

All of the accused were required to find bail, in the sum of $100 each, to answer the charges at the Court of General sessions, which was speedily furnished, and the prisoners discharged from custody.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

So many cases remained unacted upon when the Court adjourned at 10 o'clock, that the Court-room was soon crowded when the doors were reopened at 2 P. M. The routine business being so backward, Justice DODGE came to the rescue of his associate, and took his seat at the bench, ordering all those interested in liquor cases to adjourn to the examination room in rear of the Court. There was a general movement in consequence, resulting in the Court-room being nearly cleared of spectators, policemen and prisoners. At 2:30 o'clock Justice LEDWITH made his appearance and at once set to work taking complaints against unlicensed liquor dealers. The Justice seemed to have a very poor opinion of the entire arrangement, giving expression to his views in clear and concise language. To several of the accused who came before him, he explained that the law did not permit the exercise of any discretion on the part of the Police Magistrates. That the question of the constitutionality of the law was now in dispute before Judge CARDOZO, and no doubt the question would be finally and satisfactorily settled very soon. The only business he thought could be completed at present was to receive complaints and admit the accused to bail. A complaint was made in the morning against PETER LAPINE, of No. 46 West Thirteenth-street, but on the reopening of the Court Officer DENNIS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, desired to withdraw the complaint, which was allowed by the Justice and the accused discharged. Owing to the crowded and confused condition of the examination room our reporter was unable to discover the cause for this withdrawal, but it was understood that some mistake had been made.

One of the most noticable incidents attendant upon the examinations was the apparent heedlessness of the officers making the complaints, in signing and swearing to their affidavits, scarcely one even glancing at its contents. In some instances, the persons going bail for their friends signed the bonds and then came back to the desk to inquire the amount of bail fixed.

An individual, who appeared somewhat under the influence of liquor, began asking the officer making the complaint against MICHAEL O'RIELLY several questions. At length the Justice interfered, and inquired whether he was employed as counsel. An answer in the affirmative being made, the following colloquy ensued.

Counsel—Did you see the accused sell any liquor?
A.—No.

Q.—What did you arrest him for then? A.—For exposing liquors for sale.

Q.—When did you make the complaint?

Officer—What complaint?

Counsel—The one you have just signed.

Officer—(Looking at his watch) at 3 o'clock.

A general laugh rising from the spectators at this inane examination; it was closed by the interference of the Justice.

JAMES SULLIVAN, barkeeper for JOHN HAVERON, of No. 256 Spring-street, was arrested while his employer was away to procure a license from the Board of Excise. Capt. DICKSON came into Court at 5 o'clock and exhibited a license which had been granted to Mr. HAVERON, and the barkeeper was discharged.

EDWARD CARROLL, of No. 1,398 Broadway, was arrested by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, despite his assertion that he had applied for a license. On being brought before the Court, the officer could not swear that the accused was not licensed, so the prisoner was discharged.

The following persons were arraigned and held to bail during the afternoon:

Michael O'Reilly, 78 3d-av.
J. McKegney, 392 Bowery.
Timothy Carroll, 492 West.
J. McDonough, 73 4th-av.
Henry Myer, 174 4th-av.
J. Clark, cor. Av. A. and 23d.
William Beard, 268 1st-av.
William Paudien, 313 1st-av.
Timothy Moon, 274 1st-av.
John Buckley, 324 1st-av.
Stephen O'Hara, 333 Av. A.
Christopher Dogherty, 354 West 25th.
Philip Reilly, 74 Greenwich.
James Rohan, 287 Avenue A.
Francis Rourke, 331 1st-av.
Henry A. Turner, 291 Av. B.
John Rourke, 543 East 16th.
James W. Laffin, 88 Prince.
Conrad Brandt, 262 Wooster.
William Kennedy, 225 1st-av.
Thomas Eyre, 572 6th-av.
Fred. Myers, 49 Carmine.
Pat. Steward, 117 Charlton.
Robert Lawn, 247 10th-av.
Fred. Morris, 317 7th-av.
Jos. Premer, 53 Wooster.
Wm. Dicksan, 174 3d-av.
A. Billings, 1,313 Broadway.
Bridget Aunan, 65 King.
Peter Dunn, 317 Av. A.
H. Beckerman, 87 W. 19th.
H. Welden, 96 West 19th.
John Wrede, corner of West and Morton.
Thomas Betton, 245 7th-av.
James McKenna, 250 W. 38th.
Edward Kelly, 355 W. 25th.
Frederick Wezel, 184 W. 4th.
George Kuffrian, 96 West Grand.
Patrick Trainor, 268 Av. B.
George Jager, 34 Downing.
Samuel McCullogh, 293 Spring.
Thomas Rooney, 459 7th-av.
Michael Doonan, 262 E. 15th.
Edward Gormand, 422 7th-av.
Peter Cowley, 264 7th-av.
Frederick Mohlman, 414 8th.
James McKenna, 250 W. 25th.
Patrick Masterson, 258 1st-av.
B. McElhone, 34 10th-av.
Barton Mangels, 370 West.
John Kieman, 97 7th-av.
J. M. Sall, 332 1st-av.
John Thompson, 252 av. B.
Robt. McElroy, 268 av. A.
J M. Roolet, 88½ Bleecker.

The court was kept open until after 8 P. M., in order that the unprecedented rush of business might be completed.

THE TOMBS COURT, &C.

The scenes in and about the Tombs during yesterday were exceedingly serio-comic in their character. The patrolmen commenced bringing in their prisoners on charges of violating the provisions of the Excise Law at an early hour, completely blocking up the passage-ways and filling the Court room with their presence. As the Tombs Court has jurisdiction in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh precincts, the number of policemen in attendance was necessarily large. By 8 o'clock the pressure was tremendous, and the scene inside the Court a busy and noisy one, and as it seemed that only a tithe of the complaints had as yet arrived, Justice DOWLING and his corps of clerks found themselves completely blocked in the regular routine of business. So much was this the case that several complaints against prisoners arrested on charges of grand larceny and other felonies had to be laid over until this morning, the prisoners being remanded back to the Station-houses. As soon as the Police returns had all been cleared off the clerks were set at work drawing up complaints in the liquor cases, and they kept at this duty until near the hour of closing the morning session. While this business was quietly progressing, the fresh arrivals of officers and their prisoners appalled the little corps of clerks, and it seemed as though the business of the day would never cease.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for some of the accused, desired to know by what authority they were arrested, and what they were doing there, asking also for the right to cross-examine the officers making the arrests and complaints. This was granted him, and he asked each officer who stated that he made the arrest, by what authority it was made, and the answer generally was "for professing to sell liquors without a license from the Excise Board." Counsel contended that an officer must first see the misdemeanor committed before he could make an arrest. The magistrate stated his inability to decide the question without first consulting the District Attorney. At the afternoon session of the Court, Justice DOWLING stated that he had found the law under which these arrests were made to be Section 30 of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1860, which reads as follows:

"The several members of the police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest without warrant, and to take into custody any persons who shall commit or threaten to commit or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member or within his view, any breach of the peace or offence directly prohibited by act of the Legislature, or by any ordinance of the city, town or village, within which the offence is committed, threatened or attempted; but such member of the Police force shall immediately, and without delay, upon such arrest, convey in person such offender before the nearest magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law.

After reading this section Justice DOWLING said that in consequence of the great crowd, and the multitude of cases appearing before him, and the fact that as fast as prisoners were discharged on bail they were rearrested and arraigned before the Court on the same charge, he found it impossible to proceed. Instead of making an arrangement by which one Precinct could make arrests and have their cases disposed of on a certain day, there were now officers from ten different precincts coming in with their prisoners. He said we all know that this Excise Law is now under consideration at the Court of Common Pleas on its constitutionality. The decision of that Court will in all probability be made during the week, and it seemed to him the wisest course for the Police to await that decision, as it would tend to simplify matters very materially. If the decision appeared adverse to the law, that decision would no doubt be followed by the liquor-dealers until it was reversed by a higher Court, adding: I should certainly follow it, and if complaints are brought before me, will feel inclined to adjourn such cases for a reasonable time, in anticipation of having it. I am free to confess that the objections against the law strike me as very forcible and of a grave nature, and I am for one opposed to unseemly or undue haste on the part of the authorities under the circumstances which surround the question. If these arrests for alleged violations of the Excise Law continue to be made, they will necessarily impede the routine business of the Court, which will prevent that attention which paramountly is due.

The following persons were held to bail in the sum of $300 each to appear at the Court of General Sessions. Nearly, if not quite, 300 arrests were made during the day, but the magistrate finding himself so completely hemmed in by the multitude of complaints, at length cut the gordian knot by paroling the remainder, informing them that they would be notified when required to appear before him:

James Barnes, 61 Washington.
John H. Lester, 18 Oak.
John H. Nesbitt, 383 Greenwich.
William Tacon, 92 Washington.
Michael Kane, 211 Fulton.
James Leonard, 269 Fulton.
Elbert Peters.
John J. Cronin, 67 West Broadway.
Edward Collery, 38 Thomas.
John Carliss, 82 West Broadway.
Joseph Myers, 15 Rose.
David Shand, 33 West.
Cornelius Coleman, 33 Cherry.
Casper Rief, 95 Hudson.
Henry Hyderman, 475 Washington.
Geo. Wohrman, 382 Greenwich.
Gevert Menken, 59 West.
August Mohnken, 76 Robinson.
Patk. McTerran, 107 Washington.
John Voghts, 64 Beekman.
Otto Brune, 429 Greenwich.
Diedrich Stowesand, 97 W. Broadway.
Patrick Fallon, 105 North Moore.
Matthew McMahon, 8 Mulberry.
Henry Meyer, 54 Frankfort.
Herman Kahes, 316 Greenwich.
Martin Welsh, 344 Canal.

WELSH, whom Officer MCDERMOTT, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested on charge of selling liquor without license, on being arraigned produced the necessary document and was accordingly discharged.

Thomas Burke, 84 Oliver.
Philip Freytag, 133 Franklin.
James Coyle, 56 Rosevelt.
James C. White, 133 Hudson.
Jas. B. Henish, 351 Greenwich.
McMurray, 73 Mulberry.
Eugene McCarthy, 47 Park.
John Conlan, 147 Worth.
Geo. Shand, 16 Mulberry.
George Muller, 83 West Broadway.
John Lane.
Michael Ryan, 15 Baxter.
David Wall, 58 Warren.
Thomas Price, 44 Catharine.
Julius Sattler, 217 Hester.
Jno. D. Schulter, 160 Greenwich.
Michael Gillon, 57 Baxter.
James Cuttlen, 70 Baxter.
Nicholas Murray, 73 Mulberry.
Ambrose Pike, 120 Worth.
John H. Burfiend, 150 Leonard.
James McQuade, 91 Mulberry.
Matthew Tilly, 8 Mulberry.

The above-named parties were required to give bail for their future appearance, in the the sum of $300, each. The following prisoners were discharged:

E. McCormick, 15 Baxter-st.
Chas. Moore, 263 Broadway.
D. Aweery, 24 City Hall-pl.
Thos. Farrell, 73 Mott-st.
Michl. McGovern, 63 Mott.
Robert Robertson, 83 Pine.
Ed. E. Decker, 45 Whitehall.
Wm. Botte, 45 Whitehall.
H. Campbell, 364 Greenwich.
Chas. Van Seelen, 429 Greenwich.
Jas. Loey, 59 New Chambers.
John Fisher, 42 Leonard,
Edw. Shelly, 71 James.
J. O'Brien, 17 New Bowery.
Jos. Graham, 227 West.
John Lovell, 18 Desbrosses.
P. W. Dougherty, 40 Washington.
P. Barclay, 471 Greenwich.
Wm. Meyer, 223 Canal.
Adolph Snahlen, 223 Canal.
Jno. Conway, 36 Oliver.
P. Rotchen, 333 Washington.
E. McCarthy, 47 Park.
Jas. Lahey, 30 Madison.
Lewis Baes, 100 Duane.
Francis Kirk, 2 James-slip.

ESSEX MARKET COURT.

The neat little Police Court near Essex Market, whence it obtains its popular name, was also the scene of crowd and discomfort during the greater part of the day. Scarcely had the more serious portion of the day's business been commenced, than the Court-room was besieged and taken possession of by an excited crowd of spectators, whose advent was the immediate precursor of a little army of Policemen from the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, who came in squads of twos and threes, each with an unlicensed liquor-dealer in his custody. The avalanche of complaints coming in completely swamped the clerks, compelling them to overlook the cases where felonies were concerned and a few private disputes, such as come up before the Police Magistrates every day. During the day some fifty-three arrests were made for alleged violations of the Excise law, in exposing for public sale intoxicating liquors without a license therefor. The court-room was continually crowded by the Police and their prisoners, who were attended in turn by a large gathering of sympathizing friends. Several of those cases coming before the Court in the early part of the day were discharged on bail, but were rearrested and brought back during the afternoon, to the no small disgust of Justice MANSFIELD, who evidently could not see the propriety of such a course. To enable the accused to procure the necessary bail for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions, the magistrate kept the Court open until 9 P. M., seeming determined to give all an equal chance to avoid being locked up for the night.

MARY LONG, residing at No. 39 Essex-street, came into the Court-room during the afternoon, evidently under the influence of liquor. She stated her desire to make a complaint, but for what or against whom did not appear, and the magistrate desired her to sit down for the present. MARY complied, and in a few minutes after was observed to take a vial of laudanum from her pocket and hastily swallow the contents. This attempt at self-destruction caused considerable confusion, but medical aid was soon obtained, and the proper remedies applied.

Michael Clark, 50 Delancey.
Henry Ducker, 252 Rivington
Jas. P. Mackey, 183 Av. C.
Fred. Vonderland, 1 Ridge.
Jas. Conway, 47 Mangin.
Jno. W. Hoffman, 169 Allen.
Carnelius Clark, 245 Bowery.
Illoy Hemans, 312 E. Houston
Henry Coles, 288 Rivington.
Phil. Portland, 211 Av. C.
Joseph Schaffer, 70 Delancey
Mich'l Connolly, 140 Bowery
Ernst Muller, 231 Bowery.
Peter Hughes, 240 Stanton.
Conrad Miller, 76 Allen.
Herman H. Wilburs, 306 Rivington.
Fred. Voltz, 196 Rivington.
Geo. Brandt, 320 Rivington.
Joseph Zullwiska, 19 Allen.
Joseph McArdle, 19 Pitt.
James Woods, 64 Willett.
Edward Quinn, 43 Mangin.
John Kesse, 63 Av. C.
John Breckman, 28 Av. C.
Thoms Collins, 63 Broome.
Christ. Coffre, 223 Broome.
J. W. Straulman, 108 Av. D.
Mina Kraus, 42 Canal.
Ulric Zenchey, 81 Allen.
Valentine King, 312 Monroe.
Herman Bischoff, 124 Canal.
Hugh Donohue, 28 Scammel
Amelia Schwarke, 114 Canal
William Kraft, 92 Av. B.
Thomas Smith, 179 Av. C.
William Walsh, 15 Av. D.
Jas. Hughes, 135 Avenue D.
Thos. J. Forser, 149 Av. C.
Patrick Devin, 138 Av. C.
Pat. McGuire, 416 E. 16th.
John Garzia, 103 6th-st.
P. Reynolds, 283 E. Houston.
Mary Conner, 189 Lewis.
Myles Kane, 45 Division.
T. Grafflemann, 90 Sheriff.
M. Abrahams, 17 Dry Dock.
James Connolly, 49 Essex.
James Connor, 125 Broome.
Wm. Heiles, 177 Bowery.
H. Gunther, 145-147 Bowery.
Henry Volkmer, 331 E. 10th.
Chris. Hick, 164½ Orchard.
C. Himmedman, 232 6th-st.
O. McPhillips, 43 Columbia.
Irmoth Dwyer, 323 E. 12th.

YORKVILLE COURT.

Justice KELLY was evidently expecting the raid upon the liqur-dealers yesterday morning, and consequently he and his clerks were fully prepared for the arrival of the officers and their prisoners. The business at this Court is scarcely ever of a very extensive nature, although occasionally the proceedings are of an important character. Yesterday, however, the scenes in Court were of an animated nature, and the constant arrival of policemen and delinquent liquor-dealers were the source of constant mirth. Despite the sudden rush of complaints, the business of the day passed off remarkably easy, the entire number of cases being disposed of by the regular hour for closing, at 4 P. M. The following liquor-dealers were held to bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer the complaints filed against them:

Margaret Moore, cor. 122d-st. and 2d-av.
Martin Bruden, 625 11th-av.
Chas. McCaffrey, 84th-st., bet. 3d and 4th avs.
Mary Brady, 112th-st. and 3d-av.
Dennis Keating, 314 E 36th.
Pat'k McDonald, 686 2d-av.
John Gardner, 659 2d-av.
David Daley, 565 1st-av.
Michael Mahan 628 3d-av.
John Reynolds, 7th-av., bet. 52d and 53d sts.
Richard Flynn, 659 2d-av.
James Kennelly, 952 3d-av.
David Flaherty, 543 1st-av.
Christina Rumax, cor. 123d-st. and 3d-av.
Thos. Kennedy, 398 3d-av.
Thos. Maneck, 597 3d-av.
Francis Farrell, 956 3d-av.
John Riley, 955 3d-av.
Wm. Hayes, 396 3d-av.
James Deveny, 377 3d-av.
Edward Murphy, 561 2d-av.
Samuel Smith, 1031 2d-av.
George O'Neil, 870 6th-av.
Matthew Rourke, 591 1st-av.

ARRESTS MADE LAST NIGHT.

The following additional arrests are reported by telegraph after the Police Courts closed: 1st Precinct, nine; 2d, six; 3d, none; 4th, four; 5th, four; 6th, one; 7th, none; 8th, one; 9th, two; 10th, nine; 11th, eleven; 12th, none; 13th, two; 14th, one; 15th, none; 16th, two; 17th, four; 18th, none; 19th, one; 20th, five; 21st, three; 22d, none; 23d, one; 27th, three; 28th, three; 29th, ten; 30th, none; 31st, none; 32d, none—making eighty-two arrests for alleged violations made between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock.

ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Police yesterday arrested all persons who had not obtained licences, in accordance with the provisions of the Excise Laws. Some 30 were taken into custody. All were brought before the Justices, and generally fined $30 each. A few had their examinations postponed. Some had applied for licences, and received recommendations from the Captains of Police of the Precincts in which they reside, but neglected to appear before the Commissioners to procure the necessary papers. The majority of those arrested are grocers who sell ale and porter and some strong liquors. The following arrests were made in the Precincts named:

Forty-first Precinct—George P. Hower, corner of Gold and Tillary, grocer; Michael Galvin, No. 157 Tillary, liquor-store; John Fox, barkeeper for Jas. A. Brown, No. 35 Atlantic, fined $50—Livingston House; John Bintzer, No. 243 Atlantic, lager-beer; Eliza Carrigan, No. 179 Tillary, liquor-store; John Egelhoff, corner of DeKalb-avenue and Fleet-street, lager-beer; George Toft, corner of Adams and Nassau, grocer.

Forty-second Precinct—Frederick Charser, corner of Gold and York, grocer; Joseph Strauz, No. 110 York, fined $30, grocer.

Forty-third Precinct—Justus Weinpohdt, northwest corner of Atlantic Basin, fined $30 by Justice Walsh; Joseph Scully, Hamilton-avenue, corner of Bush-street, held for examination; John German, bartender, corner of Columbia and Sedgwick streets, held; Michael Cline, corner of Atlantic and Court streets, held; James Egan, No. 300 Columbia-street, held; Patrick McDonough, No. 637 Court-street, held.

Forty-fourth Precinct—Henry Wilpen, corner of Park and Vanderbilt avenues; held for examination. Catharine Leo, No. 821 Atlantic-avenue; held. Hugh Barrett, No. 25 Kent-avenue; held. Michael J. Fox, Myrtle-avenue near Raymond-street; held. Jacob Bennz, Flushing-avenue, near Graham-street; fined $30 by Justice Morehouse. Peter Ledwith, corner of Greene and Classon avenues; held. John Wesson, corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets; held. John Nenman, corner of Carlton and Myrtle avenues; fined $30. John A. Trickman, corner of Park-avenue and Navy-street; fined $20.

The liquor dealers of the Eastern District, who failed to obtain license yesterday, abandoned their calling, with one exception. Many of them have converted their places of business into ice-cream saloons, while others, having achieved a competence, have retired from business. MARTIN MURRY, corner North Sixth and Second streets, was arrested by Officer GUISEHARD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, for violating the law.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—Interesting Exhibition.

The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys was held yesterday afternoon at the Asylum, Fifth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. The large class-room of the building was gaily decorated with flags and wreaths of flowers, arranged in excellent taste by the good ladies under whose watchful care and management this noble institution succeeds so well.

At one end of the room a stage was erected for the exhibitors, and to the left of the room a platform for disinguished guests, among whom were Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., and Rev. Messrs. McNeirney, Boyce, McMahon and Woods, Judge Daly, Andrew H. Green, Central Park Commissioner, James Nicholson and J. O'Donnell, Esqs., were also present.

The music was contributed by the Band of the Asylum, under the direction of Mr. HOEY, and was a marked feature in the entertainment. The programme consisted of the usual exercises at such exhibitions, and the children acquitted themselves with great credit to themselves and to their teachers.

At the conclusion of the exercises Archbishop McCLOSKEY was introduced by the Secretary, Mr. O'DONNELL, and addressed the children and their friends, congratulating them on their successful exhibition, and exhorting the children to continue to deserve the kind guardianship of the good sisters who devoted so much care to their instruction, and to the many charitable friends in New-York who contributed so generously to their support and comforts. He hoped that the spirit of emulation which had been productive in the pleasing result of the exercises of the day would continue to influence them throughout life in the same direction—to gratify those whose hearts were deeply interested in their success—those who felt toward them as their fathers and mothers would have felt had it pleased God to have spared them to their children. He hoped that the lessons now taught them daily would be remembered in their manhood and shape their actions as good citizens and honest, earnest Christians.

Bishop LYNCH also addressed the children, congratulating them and the City of New-York on the possession of the noble charities, of which this was one, and hoped that a kind Providence would ere long contribute to the bringing such blessings within the reach of the poor orphans of the South.

The reverend gentleman was followed by Judge DALY, and Messrs. JONES, GREEN and NICHOLSON, who expressed their pleasure at the many evidences of the successful working of the institution. The Secretary then read the list of the successful competitors for premiums, closing the exercises of the day. After the exhibition the boys, who were tastily dressed, many of them in military fashion, wearing the old continental costume, with all its quaintness of cocked hat and knee breeches, marched around the ground reviewed by a large number of friends, who crowded the balconies and piazzas of the building, and by the good ladies who were pleasant spectators of the pleasing proof, in their crowded rooms and grounds of the public appreciation of their devotion to these lonely little ones.

The Butchers, Drovers and Yardmen.

A meeting of the Committee of the Butchers, Drovers and Yardmen's Association was to have been held yesterday afternoon, at the northwest corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street, for the purpose of further deliberating upon the measures necessary to be taken to resist the Board of Health in their demands on behalf of the well-being of the Metropolis. Owing to the inability of the Committee to retain the counsel they wanted, JAMES T. BRADY, they did not organize. They intimate that they have already collected $2,000 to carry on the war against the Health Board, and that if $100,000 be needed they can obtain it, as many of their members have authorized them to assess them for whatever may be necessary. Some of the Committee admit that they have knowingly been violating City ordinances for the last ten years. As soon as they shall have secured counsel another meeting is to be called.

MURDER IN PRINCE-STREET.

An Eighth-Ward Loafer Deliberately Kills his Mistress.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, JERRY O'BRIEN, a well-known Eighth-Ward loafer, murdered his mistress, KATE SMITH, in her boarding-house, at No. 139 Prince-street. The girl, who was about 21 years of age, came to this City from Boston about a year ago, and was not long in making herself known to the Eighth Precinct Police, her first exploit being the stabbing of a thief in Wooster-street. She took a room in AMANDA CUTLER's house, Prince-street, about three months ago, and there conducted herself as well as could be expected, acknowledging O'BRIEN as her paramour, and representing him to be an operatic singer. Recently O'BRIEN's finances failed him, and he went off on the Fenian raid, leaving the girl—who had not taken to nocturnal street-walking—to find another person to pay her board-bills. This person she is said to have found in one JESSE ALLEN, of the Eighth Ward. O'BRIEN, on returning from the raid across the line, learned that the girl had renounced him, and he at once openly swore that he would murder either her or ALLEN; and with this purpose in view, he sought her, while inebriated, on Saturday evening last, and committed an assault, for which he was arrested and held in the Wooster-street police station that night. He was taken before Justice DODGE, and required to find $300 bail for his appearance for trial to-day.

Yesterday afternoon O'BRIEN sent a person who is known as "Lame Charley" with a note to the girl, asking her not to appear against him, and demanding immediate reply. She sent a note, whose contents are unknown; and shortly after receiving this missive O'BRIEN went to a fish-stand on the southwest corner of Greene and Prince streets, and there stole a huge cleaver with a blade a foot in length; and thus armed, he entered the abode of his late mistress, having a latch-key thereto.

Mrs. CUTLER, hearing that O'BRIEN was in KATE SMITH's room, and well aware that his visit boded evil, ran up stairs, and found O'BRIEN bending over the girl, who was kneeling and begging for life. Mrs. CUTLER seized him, and the girl sprang to the staircase, but was pursued by the murderer, who caught her at the head of the staircase on the second-story landing, and there plunged the knife into her back. She instantly fell headlong down the stairs to the first floor, and when taken up was dead. O'BRIEN, instead of attempting to escape, cut his throat with the knife with which he had committed the murder; but by this time the girls of the house had summoned the police, and officers reached the scene in season to prevent the consummation of the suicide.

O'BRIEN was at once taken to the Wooster-street Police Station, and his wound—a frightful gash, but not necessarily mortal—was dressed by Police Surgeon JANES and Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., and at a late hour Capt. MILLS took him to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner WILDEY visited the house last evening and gave orders for the proper care of the corpse, and took measures to secure the attendance of witnesses at the inquest at 8 o'clock this morning.

Last night the body lay in an ice-casket in the dingy garret-room which had been the home of the wanton. The eyelids were discolored, and the face bore other marks of the assault which the murderer committed on Saturday night. It was, however, still a beautiful face. Of the girl's parentage or history beyond that which is noted herein, nobody about Mrs. CUTTER's house knows anything. O'BRIEN is described by a veteran Eighth Ward policeman as having been once one of a murderous gang who were styled "short boys." His brother, who is known in the Ninth Ward as "Deaf TOM," is said to have served in the Sing Sing Prison, and the murderer is alleged to have been one of the most expert of the Eighth Ward thieves. He is a native of Ireland, aged about nineteen years.

NOVEL RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

Ordination of an African Bishop for Liberia.

Owing to the very short notice which was given of the Ordination Services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-avenue, last evening, the congregation was not so large as it otherwise would have been. The services were of a very imposing character, notwithstanding the noteworthy plainness and simplicity of the ceremony. The occasion was that of the ordination of Rev. J. W. ROBERTS, of Liberia, a brother of President ROBERTS, to the office of Missionary Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa.

Rev. C. D. FOSS commenced the exercises by announcing the 213th hymn, which was sung by the congregation.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. H. BOEHM, who was the traveling companion of Bishop ASBURY, and who is now ninety-five years of age.

Then proceeded the ceremony of ordination, beginning with the Collect, which was read by Bishop SCOTT.

Rev. Mr. TUNISON, of Jersey City, read the Epistle as it is contained in Acts xx., 17-35, which set forth what Paul said to the Elders of the Church when he sent for them to come from Ephesus and meet him in conference at Miletus.

Rev. Dr. PORTER read the Gospel as it is written in John xxi., 15-17, which contains the memorable examination of Simon by Jesus, when he gave him the commission, "Feed my sheep."

Bishop SCOTT then addressed the congregation. He said they had met to perform a service which had taken place but once before in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, a service which would affect for weal or for woe the parties most immediately concerned. That service was the ordination of a Missionary Bishop of the M. E. Church in Africa. He commended the whole proceeding to the serious and prayerful consideration of all who were present. When they surveyed the missionary field on the Western Coast of Africa, they had great cause to exclaim in praise and gratitude, "Behold what God hath done." It was not yet fifty years since the whole western coast of Africa was an almost unbroken wild, inhabited by savages living in heathen ignorance, to whom the name of Jesus was unknown, and in whose hearing it never had been proclaimed. Now they had a mission, a conference, preachers, elders, churches, stations, classes, class-leaders, trustees, stewards—all the machinery of the Methodist Episcopal Church, save a single wheel, and that wheel the one which must incite to zeal, encourage the weary, and give more confidence to the strong; that wheel was a Bishop. The Mission in Africa was the first foreign Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was commenced in the year 1832. There was a Bishop there once—Bishop BURNS—whose whole sentiment was so noble and lofty that it would live forever, but he had fallen, as other good men had fallen before and since. Bishop SCOTT had himself visited the Mission, and from what he saw, he concluded that the Episcopal functions could not be exercised but by a Bishop resident on the ground. Rev. FRANCIS BURNS was the first African Bishop, he was ordained in 1858, and consecrated as the first M. E. Bishop in Africa. Bishop BURNS was a man of respectable acquirements, and more than ordinary ability. He was selected by the Liberian Conference, by a two-third vote. His race was short. His health failed him, and he came to the United States to try and recruit it, but sank to his rest in Baltimore, in April of 1866, and now they were called upon to ordain a successor—JOHN WRIGHT ROBERTS.

The Bishop then addressed the Bishop elect, counseling him in a few words, and admonishing him to study how to study to be approved of God, spurning not to declare the whole counsel of God.

The Bishop elect was then presented before the altar by Rev. Drs. CARLTON and HARRIS, who said: "We present unto you this holy man, to be ordained a Bishop."

Bishop JAYNES, who conducted the ordination service, then exhorted the congregation to silent prayer, after which he cited from the Book of Discipline various instances of prayerful preparation for the holy work of the ministry by Christ and the Apostles.

The usual ordination questions were then propounded, and only responded to according to the form and usage set forth in part III, chapter V, section I, of the Book of Discipline. The questions being satisfactorily answered, the laying on of hands then took place, in which part of the service Bishops JANES and SCOTT were assisted by Rev. Drs. BOEHEN, HOLDICH, PORTER, CARLTON and HARRIS, Bishop JANES saying:

Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love, and soberness.

The concluding prayer was offered by Bishop SCOTT, and after the benediction was pronounced, the congregation had an opportunity of saluting the newly ordained Bishop.

Bishop ROBERTS was born in Richmond, Virginia. He has been in Africa for thirty-seven years, and received his education in the Methodist Episcopal Seminary in Liberia. He is 52 years of age, and was first ordained to the ministry by Bishop JONES, twenty-nine years ago.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—MUTUAL VS. UNION—THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE NOTED UNION CLUB.

The Union Club of Morrisania met their first defeat this season, yesterday, at the hands of the Mutual Club of New-York. The game, which was played at Morrisania, drew together the largest crowd we have seen at a match thus far, the lady friends of the Unions being present in large numbers. The success of the Unions in having beaten some of our best clubs has given them a great reputation, and the spectators came from far and near to witness the contest. The game was commenced about 4 o'clock, and from the way the Mutuals batted for eight runs in the first innings, a great many thought they would have everything their own way; but base-ball is very uncertain, and on the fourth inning the Unions were one run ahead, which lead they kept till the seventh inning. In the seventh both drew blanks; in the eighth the Mutuals made 4, and the Unions 1; in the ninth the Mutuals added two more to their score, leaving the Unions five to win. PABOR was first out with two runs made, and AIKEN had got to his first, when KETCHEM struck a short ball to MCMAHON at second, who touched the player running, and threw it to GOLDIE just in time to complete a very pretty double play and end the game, leaving the totals 25 to 23. The fielding on both sides was very poor, but as this is the first game the Mutuals have played this season their errors are more excusable than those of their opponents. The umpire rendered excellent decisions, and by his strict observance of the sixth rule, received commendations on all sides. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b.	2	5	Martin, 2d b.	3	3
R. Hunt, r. f.	2	4	Abrams, 3d b.	1	5
Waterman, 3d b.	1	4	Smith, 1st b.	3	2
Zeller, l. f.	2	1	Harrington, s. s.	2	4
Martin, c. f.	6	1	Pabor, p.	3	1
Jerritt, c.	6	0	Birdsall, c.	4	1
Patterson, s. s.	2	4	Aikin, l. f.	6	0
McSweeney, p.	4	2	Ketchum, c. f.	4	2
McMahon, 2d b.	3	3	Austin, r. f.	2	3
Total	27	25	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	8	0	5	1	2	3	0	4	2—25
Union	4	4	5	2	2	3	0	1	2—23

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DONGAN and ANNER.
Time of game—3 hours and 40 minutes.
Fly-catches—Mutual, 13; Union, 5.

ECKFORD VS. ENTERPRISE.

These two Brooklyn clubs played the first game of a home-and-home match, on the Capitoline grounds, yesterday, with the following result:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b.	2	5	Murtha, r. f.	4	2
Snyder, r. f.	2	5	Edwards, s. s.	3	2
Monolt, l. f.	3	4	Leland, 1st b.	3	3
Swandell, c. f.	7	0	Cornwell, 3d b.	3	1
Bush, c.	1	4	Jewell, c.	2	4
Mills, 3d b.	4	4	Cook, l. f.	4	2
Cline, 1st b.	0	6	Bowie, 1st b.	4	1
Butler, s. s.	4	2	R. P. Cornwell, c.	3	2
Southworth, p.	3	3	Pinkham, p.	1	4
Total	27	30	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	3	2	6	0	2	5	0	6	6—30
Enterprise	3	0	3	2	4	4	0	5—21	

Umpire—Mr. DAKIN of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. GRUM and CUMMINGS.
Time of game—Three hours and forty minutes.
Fly catches—Eckford 15, Enterprise 6.

ECLECTICS OF NEW-YORK VS. IRVINGTON OF IRVINGTON, N. J.

The game between these clubs, played at Irvington, N. J., yesterday, resulted in favor of the Jerseymen by a score of 57 to 18. The New-Yorkers were treated rather discourteously by their opponents, from all accounts. The umpire, after being twice appealed to, and deciding that Mr. MCGEE's pitching was fair, on the third innings ruled him out; the crowd hooted and jeered at the Eclectics, and the result was they were badly beaten. After the game the usual courtesies were denied to the visitors, and they were otherwise treated in a manner that reflects very little credit on the Irvingtons. We append the score:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	ECLECTICS.	Outs.	Runs.
Bailey, 3 b.	4	6	Bell, p.	4	1
Walters, p.	3	8	Brunting, b.	2	4
M. Campbell, 1st b.	3	7	Brown, l. f.	3	2
Swenie, 2d b.	3	7	Mott, s. s.	5	1
Williams	6	4	Bourne, 3d b.	2	3
H. Campbell, l. f.	3	6	Detton, 1st b.	3	0
Leonard, b.	3	6	Glover, l. f.	3	2
Buckley, s. s.	2	6	Cumes, 2d b.	0	4
Lewis, l. f.	2	7	McGee, r. f.	4	1
Total	27	57	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Irvington	12	1	5	0	6	0	7	9	17—57
Eclectic	1	3	1	1	0	3	8	0	1—18

Umpire—Mr. WILSON, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. EATON and WRIGHT.
Time of game—Three hours and forty minutes.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The famous Athletics will visit New-York next week, to play games with several of the leading clubs in this vicinity. They meet the Unions, at Morrisania on Tuesday, and will probably play the Star and Enterprise Clubs of Brooklyn during the week. Their games with the Mutual and other New-York clubs have not yet been arranged.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the hatter, whose stores are at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, has just brought out several splendid styles. The taste displayed by his artists has brought his trade to so high a figure that the largest building in the City would fail to accommodate all his business. There is something so peculiarly characteristic in the wares of KNOX, the hatter, that any one who has once worn his hats would sooner go bareheaded than wear any other.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Eagle, for Havana—J. M. Mora, wife, 2 children and servant, B. Rodriguez, Pendeucio Brave, R. C. Williams, G. Hohnstedt, Felipo Munez, Adela Zantos, Chas. Madem, Victor Guterez, Tofile Vezcazia and wife, Jose Garcia, John Albian.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 20—*In Steamship Arago, from Havre.*—A. R. Eno, and wife, C. H. Rogers and wife, Miss Post, Mrs. Reilly, W. H. Reinhart, A. Thorp and wife, Miss Thorp, Miss Abbie Thorp, Miss Alice W. Thorp, Miss L. B. Brock, Mrs. J. Hazeltine, Miss Hazeltine, Hy. N. Alden, Mr. Renwick and wife, Judge J. D. Caton and wife, Miss C. Caton, Miss Laura M. Caton, Miss Mary Hambur, Mrs. Van Nest and child, Jules Renard, Mr. Ovrington and son, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. H. J. Tompkins, Master E. O. Tompkins and maid servant, A. H. Sibley and wife, J. A. Bayard, Mrs. A. W. Turner and three children, Mrs. Jos. Mozier, W. H. Herriman and wife, Mrs. Wyckoff, Miss Wyckoff, C. B. Davenport, Mr. Vance, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Klein and two children, Mrs. Raby, H. A. Richmond, G. B. De Forest, N. H. Niven, A. J. Caton, Mlle. Ward, Jas. Turner, W. H. Turner, Mons. J. Salteri, Dominique Siebert, Francis Jardel, Elisa Jardel, Eug. Jardel, Christien Engel, J. Holliger, C. Oberbraudacker, Thos. Rummel, Jules Rochat, Jeanette Rochat, M. Georges Rochat, Jules Rochat, Jr., Adrien Rochat, Joseph Schwab, Isaac Romann, Richar Kroener, Mme. Amelie Kraener, Max Steppacher, G. Fissy, Mme. E. Fissy, Mme. A. Fissy, Henry Fissy, Bernard Levy, E. H. Vetter, P. A. Vetter, Mme. M. Vetter, Arnold Haase, Ernst Striegnitz, August Metzner, Pouquard Jaune, Wm. Teague, Mrs. Teague and six children, E. Peurose, James Evans, Wm. Goyne, H. Peters, J. Dellbridge, Stephen Vodden, Mrs. Vodden and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. Williams Jas. Williams, Wm. Fittick and wife, Wm. Harry, J. L. Nettie, James Cocking, Walter Tresidder, Hercules Prisle, Jonathan Beard, Thomas Bishop, John Richards, Thomas Cocking, R. Harvey, John Rogers, Joseph Letcher, C. Danecker, J. Hebrauk, Mrs. C. Hebrauk, Mlle. F. Hebrauk, M. F. Backenstein, Mlle. Backenstein, Mlle. A. Schlick, Mr. E. Waldberger, Mr. T. Zimmerman, Mr. J. Hottinguer, Mr. J. M. Stark, F. Ries, J. Hammerle, F. Bangle, E. Escherdin, A. Rutzer, Mr. J. Rutzer, Mlle. Z. Rutzer, Mlle. A. Rutzer, Mr. Paul Kemp, Mr. H. Lautz, Z. Schaffner and wife, Mr. H. Koller, Mrs. Koller, Mlle. Emilie Koller, Mr. Charles Koller, Mr. G. Koller, Mr. G. Meyer, Mr. Vincent Jink, Mr. Daniel Ehret, B. Schmederer, Mr. A. Weber, Mlle. Barbara Scheer, Misses Mina and Bertha Salles, Samuel Levy, V. Levy and three children, Leon Heisl, Jules Weil, Leon Weil, John Bechman, H. Buchman, M. Sanger, A. Podesta, Mrs. M. Podesta, Mlle. R. Podesta, and two children, M. Lucie Antonio, Mr. Jacques Antomarchi, F. Rothwether, G. Burcher, J. Zimpelman, M. Mey, Caroline Walther, J. S. Mey, J. Handers, J. Gaessel, Ant. Schillinger, J. Oelhafen, Otto Lutweig, T. L. Roz, Miss Antoine Court, Jacob Kaiser, Job Hofman, Alex. Hofman, Fred. Hofman, R. Hofman, Miss Emile Iselin, Job Sietman, Mlle. Eliz. Sietman, J. Sietman, Fred. Sietman, G. Sietman, C. Kocher, Emile Miche, Barba Zimpelman, Theo. Mossman, Miss Emma Mossman, J. Breissinger, Ferdinand Dari, Camillo Rigoli, Toman Cichini, Saltano Saltari, F. Straub, F. Baldacci, Andrew Cislbirth, John Doerr, Cath. Bielvel, Louis Ferchel, L. Schmidt, F. Schmidt, Mrs. F. Schilein, Chas. Schillein, J. Eisenman, Miss Sarah Singer, J. May, Mrs. Wildberger, Miss C. Wildberger, Miss Barba Wildberger, H. King, Michael Miesel, O. Miesel, Matthias Steiert, Heinrich Dinner.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. Adot, Miss Adot, A. R. Ogea, wife and 3 children, F. A. Fales, J. Laferte, J. M. Callejas, G. Caniena, J. H. Young, P. Castana, J. Murphy and wife, J. de Frias, F. de Echemendm, M. A. del Pino, A. Calva, F. Otero, A. Hernandez, Mrs. A. Belfour, J. Daily, F. Labagen, wife, children and 2 servants, N. Sanging, C. Rose, D. Fargo, F. Canio, Mrs. J. Cummings, Mrs. F. Smith, P. A. Boassier, L. Chacon, O. Belot and servant, J. S. Foscano, F. Diego, D. Diego and child, C. Camara, N. Calarich, J. Brymmer, A. Baumgerter, Miss A. Cario and servant, J. C. Vallerdo, J. F. Lopez and servant, E. F. Spearing, Mrs. E. T. Lagrave, J. J. Goodwin, G. Bellini, J. Morrera, J Macao, P. Domingues, A. D. Costa, Mrs. Anna Lorking and 2 children, M. Orientero, Capt. H. Treat, J. Isaac, Capt. Brighton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 34	Moon sets	12 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 02	Gov. Island	2 51	Hell Gate	4 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., M. O. Roberts; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Louisiana, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore.

Ships Sattara, (Br.,) Thomas, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Constitution, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; Trimountain, Stouffer, Liverpool, C. Carow; Celestial Empire, Taylor, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Golden Fleece, Nelson, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Crested Wave, (Br.,) Lake, London, Boyd & Hincken; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Hunter, York, Carbarien, Thompson & Hunter; Campanero, (Br.,) Speight, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.; Tweed, (Br.,) McDougall, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Orma, (Br.,) Day, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright & Co.; Dora, (Brem.,) Knuppel, Mansanilla, Hagemeyer & Brun.

Brigs Louisa, (Br.,) Bell, Matanzas, via Wilmington, N. C., C. H. Trumbull; Rose, (Br.,) Piper, Belfast, Ireland, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Clinton, Holmes, Pembroke, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.: W. S. Baker, Pearce, Gloucester; E. O. Howard, Nickerson, Swan Island, J. O. Baker & Co.; Willie Dill, Farrow, Wilmington, N. C., Thorn & Howes; Frits & Anton, (Brem.,) Klaup, Londonderry, Ruger Bros.; E. D. Scull, Scull, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Gadsden, Havre, via Falmouth June 7, with mdse. and passengers to the New-York and Havre Steamship Steamship Co.

Steamship Ceres, Dicks, Havana 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to master. June 16, lat. 25 10, lon. 79 45, spoke brig Stephen Duncan, from Matagorda for New-York, 13 ds. out.

Steamship, Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall June 12, with mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana June 16, at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bedell.

U. S. ship Pampero, Coburn, Pensacola 17 days.

Ship T. J. Southard, Maxwell, Leghorn 57 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbri & Chauncey. Has had light head winds and calms almost the entire passage. May 31, lat. 27 15, lon. 49 50, Alexander Miller, of Boston, a seaman, fell from aloft and was killed.

Bark Ceder, (Brem.,) Rohlfs, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. and 240 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had one death on the passage. While crossing the bar at Sandy Hook, in tow of steamer Seth Low, the hawser parted, throwing overboard the mate and two seamen; one of the latter, Joseph Alfs, of Fayal, was drowned. The other, with the mate, was rescued.

Bark Sovento, (Russ.,) Wittemann, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Maddalena Vassallo, (Ital.,) Gallao, Genoa 70 ds., with mdse. and 31 passengers to O. Babbricotti.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Eaton, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Albion (Hanov.,) klaasbrook, Cardiff 34 ds, with coal to C. Messing. Has had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Oriental, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Nickerson, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig E. F. Coulthurst, (of Turks Island,) Emery, Manzanilla 17 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Brig Caprera, (of Sunderland,) Bedford, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to McCully & Marsh.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Halitea, (Br.,) Callaghan, Fredericton, N. B., 10 ds., with timber to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Rising Sun, Chandler, Jonesboro, with spilings to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kolon, Jasper, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Rio Grande, from wreck of schr. J. A. Woodhouse, ashore at Chincoteague.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Burgess, Savannah 5 ds., with timber to P. D. Collins.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hodges, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Sparks, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Fowler, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. B. F. Butler, Fowler, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Loper, Maryland.

Schr. M. Collins, Burton, Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Higbee, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Taylor, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 20—Arr. U. S. steamer Osceola, from New-York; bark Kedar, from Africa; brig J. Bickmore, from Baltimore.

Below—Brig Circassian, from Barbados.

Also arr. brigs Susan E. Voorhees, from Mobile; Jessie A. Devereux, from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 19—Arr. bark Sutenburg, from Bremen; brig John Byers, from Demerara.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 20—Arr. steamships Rebecca Clyde and C. W. Lord, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Belle of the Cape, coal loaded, bound to an Eastern port, while passing through Hell Gate, without a pilot, struck on Hallet's Point, and subsequently on Woolsey's Dock, near where she now lies sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Union—ship, of Damariscotta, from Cardiff for Baltimore, June 19, off Nantucket Shoals.—(By pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. June 5, bark Rambler, Packard, Pensacola; 9th, steamer Arizona, Maury, New-York; 11th, bark New-York, Hooper, Philadelphia; 12th, brig Navarino, Boston. Sld. June 5, brig Blackfish, Fickett, New-York; 12th steamer Arizona, Maury, do.

Am. vessels in Havre, June 6: Helvetia, Warren, New-York; B. Dominion, Samson, Richmond; Narasota, Lord, Boston; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Brookhaven; American Eagle, Singer, Boston; Wizard King, Woodworth, New-York; American Union, Moore, New-York; Argean, Lindsay, Providence; Nonautum, Kingman, Boston; Enchantress, Blatchford, ——; Edward Hyman, Neill, New-Orleans; Freedom, Bradley, New-York; David Hoadley, Rockwell, New-York; Annie, Morse, Bath; Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, New-York, to sail June 24; Aberdeen, Anderson, Bath; Italia, Whitmore, Bath, just arr., 41 ds. from New-Orleans.

At Cardenas, June 11, brig T. D. Darrell, for New-York soon.

At Manzanilla, June 2, schr. Isabel, for New-York in 3 days.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

GUN-POWDER

ORANGE LIGHTNING POWDER.
ORANGE DUCKING POWDER.
FOURTH OF JULY POWDER.
ORANGE RIFLE POWDER.
CANNON POWDER. U. S. Govt. Strength, for Salutes.
SMITH & RAND POWDER COMPANY.
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

BARGAINS
IN
Gentlemen's & Boys'
FINE
CLOTHING.

We are closing out our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at very low prices, to make room for extensive alterations in the building.

A fine opportunity for gentlemen and boys to replenish their wardrobe for the Summer of choice styles fine clothing, all made and trimmed equal to custom work.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and No. 34 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Institute.

CATAWBA BRANDY,

OF GOOD AGE AND FINE QULITY, MADE purely from the Catawba grape.
Liberal discount to the trade.
FREDERICK S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 391. June 20, 1866.
48, 39, 69, 72, 27, 7, 46, 36, 45, 11, 73, 14, 3.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 392. June 20, 1866.
59, 38, 40, 4, 50, 29, 35, 13, 46, 18, 10, 73, 6, 32.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 291. June 20, 1866.
3, 68, 65, 43, 51, 60, 10, 62, 24, 28, 29, 72, 22.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 292, June 20, 1866.
5, 8, 41, 71, 45, 32, 27, 44, 57, 49, 59, 50, 40, 73.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Information given, and circulars sent. Orders received.
C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker. No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager....................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼. Overture begins at 8.
THIRD WEEK. OVERWHELMING TRIUMPH of the GREAT RAVELS,
consisting of the world-renowned artistes,
GABRIEL RAVEL, ANTOINE RAVEL, FRANCOIS RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VAN HAMME, the MARTINETTI FAMILY, &c., &c.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 21,
will be presented, the Comic Ballet Pantomime of
KIM-KA;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
Kim-Ka, Emperor of China....................ANTOINE RAVEL
Ventilitan....................GABRIEL RAVEL
Key ng....................FRANCOIS RAVEL
Will be likewise presented, the comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Sawney Box....................FRANCOIS RAVEL
Mr. Starchington....................GABRIEL RAVEL
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,) TRAPEZE, PRIMA DONNA MARTINETTIS and SCHOOLMASTER.
The entertainments will commence with the
CELEBRATED TRAPEZE,
performed by YOUNG AMERICA, in which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, THIRD GRAND RAVEL MATINEE, when will be presented,
MAGIC TRUMPET, GRAND BALLET and TRAPEZE.
Admission for children at matinee, 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE HOBOKEN RACES.—THIRD DAY.
FIRST RACE—Selling premium, $400; all ages; two and a half mile dash. The winner to be sold by auction on usual terms.
J. Bevins enters b. m. *Lady Ban Bryant*, $1,000.
J. S. Watson enters b. c. *Julius*, $750.
D. McDaniel enters blk. h. *Blackbird*, $750.
SECOND RACE—Sweepstakes Purse, $400; two miles and a half dash. Dr. Weldon's b. c. *Luther*, Col. McDaniels' ch. g., by *Washington*, and ch. c., by *Mohican*.
THIRD RACE—Premium, $400; all ages; two-mile heats.
Col. McDaniels enters gr. h. *Throgmock*, 4 years.
Dr. Weldon enters b. c. *Knighthood*, 4 years.
Dr. McCoon enters gr. h. *Loadstone*, 5 years.
Bowie & Hall enter gr. c. *Richmond*, 4 years.
FOURTH RACE—Sandford Stakes; Sweepstakes, $200; for two year olds; dash of half a mile; 11 entries:
1, *Maid of Honor*; 2, *Hampton Court*; 3, *Red Bird*; 4, *Blitzen*; 5, *Revenue 1.*, dam by *Yorkshire*; 6, *Breckinridge f.*, dam *Bonnie Lassie*; 7, *Breckinridge c.*, dam *Lady Sykes*; 8, *Lizzie Worthman*; 9, *Eclipse gr. c.*; 10, *Bonnie Doon*; 11, *Jubal*.
Trains run from the foot of Chambers-st. to the Course at 9:15, 10 and 11:45 A. M., and 12:15 P. M. Returning, leave Race Course at 4:05 and 5:30 P. M. Stages run from Union Hill to the Course.
Pools sold each day, on the Course, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Messrs. SOMERINDYKE & ARMSTRONG, and every evening at 8 o'clock, at the Florence Saloon, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, by Dr. UNDERWOOD. J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO LEASE a livery-stable; one that will accommodate from 30 to 50 horses, with ample carriage room for the purpose of conducting the livery and sale business; no objections to buying out a small stock and fixtures. Apply to or address J. C. HAM, Carriage Repository, 4th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A COLORED MAN who has been accustomed to drive a family team; none need apply but those who can produce the best of references as to character, &c. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

FOR SALE—STYLISH CARRIAGE OR COUPE horse, sorrel, 16 hands, long tail, good traveler, splendid limbs, kind and sound. Private stable No. 17 East 27th-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JUNE 12, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
77	500	6361	200	13703	200	18109	400	23421	200
195	400	6553	400	13796	400	18121	500	23430	200
284	200	6672	400	13807	400	18220	200	23431	500
426	200	6880	500	13874	200	18293	400	23455	400
429	200	6911	200	13945	500	18368	400	23594	1000
532	200	6920	200	13971	200	18443	200	23700	1000
546	500	7096	400	14004	400	18666	1000	23725	200
561	400	7100	500	14086	200	18715	500	23746	500
654	400	7287	400	14119	400	18872	500	23892	200
744	200	7451	500	14170	200	18888	400	24020	400
786	400	7524	200	14208	400	18997	400	24053	200
822	200	7553	400	14241	200	19101	500	24063	200
1093	400	7562	200	14406	400	19119	200	24089	200
1145	500	7643	400	14448	200	19128	400	24127	400
1196	200	7914	400	14487	1000	19173	200	24248	200
1245	200	7974	200	14698	200	19230	200	24379	200
1256	500	8057	200	14791	200	19235	500	24584	400
1381	1000	8114	400	14910	400	19339	400	24709	1000
1716	1000	8168	200	14956	200	19377	500	24710	500
1778	1000	8179	200	15006	500	19448	1000	24765	400
1854	200	8182	500	15030	400	19489	200	24810	200
2014	400	8202	200	15150	500	19841	400	24833	200
2031	1000	8220	200	15190	200	19842	500	24862	200
2212	400	8344	400	15279	200	20091	200	25020	500
2339	200	8620	200	15321	400	20169	10000	25255	500
2368	400	8547	400	15362	400	20340	500	25363	400
2460	1000	8582	200	15444	200	20403	200	25526	500
2509	400	8682	200	15447	200	20444	200	25627	200
2706	200	8748	400	15450	10000	20568	200	25806	400
2790	200	8765	500	15485	200	20578	200	26050	400
2816	1000	8788	200	15512	500	20599	400	26095	200
2851	200	8814	200	15578	200	20601	200	26206	400
2868	200	8856	400	15581	400	20603	200	26238	400
2874	200	9051	200	15585	200	20639	400	26292	400
3075	200	9105	500	15637	400	20701	400	26296	400
3088	200	9211	400	15677	200	20859	1000	26390	200
3278	400	9312	400	15703	5000	20872	200	26436	1000
3321	500	9507	400	15714	500	20891	200	26466	400
3326	500	9671	1000	15739	200	20963	400	26530	200
3347	400	9961	400	15913	200	20986	400	26622	200
3463	500	10047	200	15954	500	21046	400	26665	400
3483	500	10064	200	16009	200	21099	400	26957	400
3493	400	10084	1000	16042	400	21133	400	27072	5000
3552	200	10090	1000	16046	200	21154	200	27107	400
3561	1000	10173	200	16089	200	21220	400	27112	200
3572	200	10186	200	16230	200	21413	200	27218	200
3647	200	10445	200	16244	500	21433	500	27227	500
3720	400	10481	200	16344	400	21448	200	27306	200
3929	400	10521	200	16539	500	21649	200	27424	1000
4015	400	10615	200	16654	1000	21775	200	27666	500
4208	200	10834	200	16670	200	21812	200	27815	400
4221	400	10892	400	16886	200	21845	200	27824	200
4299	400	11056	400	16739	500	21888	200	27869	400
4487	400	11062	200	16793	500	21956	200	27905	200
4697	400	11404	400	16839	200	22015	400	28229	400
4708	200	11531	200	17001	200	22031	200	28230	400
4834	1000	11563	500	17057	400	22045	500	28268	400
4972	200	11753	200	17065	200	22074	500	28408	400
5010	400	11785	200	17079	1000	22213	400	28449	200
5102	200	12269	200	17269	400	22302	500	28691	200
5373	500	12301	1000	17302	200	22368	400	28751	500
5416	200	12302	400	17325	500	22428	1000	28872	200
5423	200	12319	1000	17383	200	22465	200	28884	400
5457	200	12337	200	17500	5000	22490	500	28962	200
5492	200	12404	200	17584	400	22531	400	29000	400
5525	200	12483	400	17706	400	22564	200	29050	500
5620	400	12515	400	17741	500	22584	500	29317	1000
5683	200	12639	200	17751	200	22720	200	29337	200
5702	1000	12838	400	17753	400	22772	400	29448	200
5729	500	12871	400	17761	500	22847	400	29451	400
5753	200	12905	400	17794	400	23005	400	29455	400
5789	500	13186	500	17972	200	23018	400	29496	500
5890	400	13391	200	17973	200	23042	400	29713	400
5929	25000	13520	500	18020	200	23242	200	29805	1000
5934	200	13569	200	18027	200	23360	400	29957	500
6343	200	13689	400	18101	500				
6352	400			18102	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
15441	1000	15704	500	5925	400	20167	200	17499	200
15442	1000	15705	500	5926	400	20168	200	27071	200
15443	1000	15706	500	5927	400	20170	200	27073	200
15444	1000	15707	500	5928	400	17491	200	27074	200
15445	1000	15708	500	5930	400	17492	200	27075	200
15446	1000	15709	500	20161	200	17493	200	27076	200
15447	1000	15710	500	20162	200	17494	200	27077	200
15448	1000	5921	400	20163	200	17495	200	27078	200
15449	1000	5922	400	20164	200	17496	200	27079	200
15701	500	5923	400	20165	200	17497	200	27080	200
15702	500	5924	400	20166	200	17498	200		

Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JUNE 12, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
77	500	6361	200	13703	200	18109	400	23421	200
195	400	6553	400	13796	400	18121	500	23430	200
284	200	6672	400	13807	400	18220	200	23431	500
426	200	6880	500	13874	200	18293	400	23455	400
429	200	6911	200	13945	500	18368	400	23594	1000
532	200	6920	200	13971	200	18443	200	23700	1000
546	500	7096	400	14004	400	18666	1000	23725	200
561	400	7100	500	14086	200	18715	500	23746	500
654	400	7287	400	14119	400	18872	500	23892	200
744	200	7451	500	14170	200	18888	400	24020	400
786	400	7524	200	14208	400	18997	400	24053	200
822	200	7553	400	14241	200	19101	500	24063	200
1093	400	7562	200	14406	400	19119	200	24089	200
1145	500	7643	400	14448	200	19128	400	24127	400
1196	200	7914	400	14487	1000	19173	200	24248	200
1245	200	7974	200	14698	200	19230	200	24379	200
1256	500	8057	200	14791	200	19235	500	24584	400
1381	1000	8114	400	14910	400	19339	400	24709	1000
1716	1000	8168	200	14956	200	19377	500	24710	500
1778	1000	8179	200	15006	500	19448	1000	24765	400
1854	200	8182	500	15030	400	19489	200	24810	200
2014	400	8202	200	15150	500	19841	400	24833	200
2031	1000	8220	200	15190	200	19842	500	24862	200
2212	400	8344	400	15279	200	20091	200	25020	500
2339	200	8620	200	15321	400	20169	10000	25255	500
2368	400	8547	400	15362	400	20340	500	25363	400
2460	1000	8582	200	15444	200	20403	200	25526	500
2509	400	8682	200	15447	200	20444	200	25627	200
2706	200	8748	400	15450	10000	20568	200	25806	400
2790	200	8765	500	15485	200	20578	200	26050	400
2816	1000	8788	200	15512	500	20599	400	26095	200
2851	200	8814	200	15578	200	20601	200	26206	400
2868	200	8856	400	15581	400	20603	200	26238	400
2874	200	9051	200	15585	200	20639	400	26292	400
3075	200	9105	500	15637	400	20701	400	26296	400
3088	200	9211	400	15677	200	20859	1000	26390	200
3278	400	9312	400	15703	5000	20872	200	26436	1000
3321	500	9507	400	15714	500	20891	200	26466	400
3326	500	9671	1000	15739	200	20963	400	26530	200
3347	400	9961	400	15913	200	20986	400	26622	200
3463	500	10047	200	15954	500	21046	400	26665	400
3483	500	10064	200	16009	200	21099	400	26957	400
3493	400	10084	1000	16042	400	21133	400	27072	5000
3552	200	10090	1000	16046	200	21154	200	27107	400
3561	1000	10173	200	16089	200	21220	400	27112	200
3572	200	10186	200	16230	200	21413	200	27218	200
3647	200	10445	200	16244	500	21433	500	27227	500
3720	400	10481	200	16344	400	21448	200	27306	200
3929	400	10521	200	16539	500	21649	200	27424	1000
4015	400	10615	200	16654	1000	21775	200	27666	500
4208	200	10834	200	16670	200	21812	200	27815	400
4221	400	10892	400	16886	200	21845	200	27824	200
4299	400	11056	400	16739	500	21888	200	27869	400
4487	400	11062	200	16793	500	21956	200	27905	200
4697	400	11404	400	16839	200	22015	400	28229	400
4708	200	11531	200	17001	200	22031	200	28230	400
4834	1000	11563	500	17057	400	22045	500	28268	400
4972	200	11753	200	17065	200	22074	500	28408	400
5010	400	11785	200	17079	1000	22213	400	28449	200
5102	200	12269	200	17269	400	22302	500	28691	200
5373	500	12301	1000	17302	200	22368	400	28751	500
5416	200	12302	400	17325	500	22428	1000	28872	200
5423	200	12319	1000	17383	200	22465	200	28884	400
5457	200	12337	200	17500	5000	22490	500	28962	200
5492	200	12404	200	17584	400	22531	400	29000	400
5525	200	12483	400	17706	400	22564	200	29050	500
5620	400	12515	400	17741	500	22584	500	29317	1000
5683	200	12639	200	17751	200	22720	200	29337	200
5702	1000	12838	400	17753	400	22772	400	29448	200
5729	500	12871	400	17761	500	22847	400	29451	400
5753	200	12905	400	17794	400	23005	400	29455	400
5789	500	13186	500	17972	200	23018	400	29496	500
5890	400	13391	200	17973	200	23042	400	29713	400
5929	25000	13520	500	18020	200	23242	200	29805	1000
5934	200	13569	200	18027	200	23360	400	29957	500
6343	200	13689	400	18101	500				
6352	400			18102	200				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
15441	1000	15704	500	5925	400	20167	200	17499	200
15442	1000	15705	500	5926	400	20168	200	27071	200
15443	1000	15706	500	5927	400	20170	200	27073	200
15444	1000	15707	500	5928	400	17491	200	27074	200
15445	1000	15708	500	5930	400	17492	200	27075	200
15446	1000	15709	500	20161	200	17493	200	27076	200
15447	1000	15710	500	20162	200	17494	200	27077	200
15448	1000	5921	400	20163	200	17495	200	27078	200
15449	1000	5922	400	20164	200	17496	200	27079	200
15701	500	5923	400	20165	200	17497	200	27080	200
15702	500	5924	400	20166	200	17498	200		

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS C,
ON ROYAL HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., on SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
4	200	5981	200	11874	200	18998	400	24247	1000
107	400	5995	200	11941	200	19060	200	24249	400
150	200	6170	400	12086	400	19081	200	24251	200
194	200	6188	500	12098	500	19106	200	24273	500
205	400	6247	400	12419	200	19124	400	24288	400
287	200	6282	200	12442	200	19190	200	24419	1000
294	1000	6525	1000	12430	200	19276	200	24564	200
509	200	6747	400	12461	100000	19296	200	24665	200
656	500	6751	200	12731	200	19306	400	24671	200
659	200	6849	400	12782	500	19370	500	24673	200
687	1000	7004	400	13105	200	19575	200	24842	1000
711	200	7017	200	13140	200	19854	200	24944	200
825	400	7085	200	13291	400	19910	400	25173	500
960	200	7247	400	13548	200	20061	1000	25203	400
970	500	7426	200	13656	200	20152	1000	25258	200
978	200	7433	500	13725	200	20254	200	25327	200
985	200	7447	400	13845	500	20366	1000	25353	400
1248	500	7527	400	13942	400	21448	200	25366	200
1284	1000	7596	400	14200	200	20481	200	25383	1000
1544	200	7702	500	14253	200	20719	500	25416	1000
1807	400	7745	200	14460	500	20767	200	25705	500
1812	400	7834	400	14514	200	20825	400	25765	500
1959	500	7914	500	14555	500	20855	500	25876	1000
2002	200	7911	400	14802	200	21023	400	25892	400
2188	200	7965	200	14832	1000	21126	400	25974	400
2424	400	7966	1000	14877	200	21138	400	25837	200
2457	200	7974	400	14993	500	21336	400	25947	300
2496	500	8024	400	15113	1000	21418	1000	25987	400
2524	200	8047	200	15378	500	21447	200	26068	200
2573	200	8070	200	15391	200	21461	400	26152	400
2654	400	8117	400	15616	200	21471	200	26167	500
2663	500	8320	200	15696	200	21616	200	26183	400
2799	400	8327	200	15707	500	21682	500	26193	200
2800	200	8771	500	15713	400	21733	400	26234	200
2802	200	8796	200	15728	200	21917	200	26241	200
2987	200	8804	400	15862	400	21990	400	26323	200
3015	1000	8873	500	15880	200	22121	200	26608	200
3020	400	8953	400	16065	200	22293	200	26659	1000
3120	500	8990	400	16072	200	22395	1000	26722	1000
3172	10000	9013	400	16288	400	22401	400	26859	200
3450	400	9061	400	16315	200	22430	400	26884	1000
3451	1000	9168	400	16355	200	22455	400	26996	400
3519	400	9250	1000	16713	200	22471	200	27335	500
3553	200	9294	200	16808	200	22476	200	27369	200
3575	200	9309	400	16985	400	22517	400	27469	200
3580	500	9387	400	17081	200	22523	500	27690	200
3593	200	9590	200	17085	200	22701	400	27757	400
3612	200	9843	400	17096	200	22725	400	27772	200
3720	200	10019	200	17101	200	22753	400	27778	200
3731	500	10052	25000	17216	200	22757	400	27817	200
3739	200	10266	400	17259	200	22802	200	27848	400
3754	200	10464	400	17547	200	22846	400	28101	200
3818	1000	10637	400	17707	400	22906	200	28159	200
3851	400	10694	200	17868	200	22957	200	28263	200
3884	400	10760	400	17957	400	23123	400	28287	200
4031	500	10869	200	18138	400	23142	200	28500	400
4063	400	11084	400	18183	200	23306	400	28565	400
4266	400	11140	500	18220	200	23307	400	28783	400
4317	1000	11179	200	18302	400	23457	400	28784	200
4560	200	11223	500	18308	400	23511	500	28810	500
4593	200	11228	200	18405	50000	23530	500	28836	200
4596	1000	11276	200	18421	200	23580	200	29054	200
4670	400	11319	400	18486	200	23625	200	29258	200
4883	200	11337	400	18540	200	23706	200	29321	1000
4943	200	11390	5000	18557	400	23764	200	29326	500
4967	200	11485	200	18584	200	23835	400	29435	500
5028	400	11489	200	18710	200	23891	200	29466	200
5032	400	11556	400	18728	200	23952	200	29631	200
5402	1000	11632	400	18772	200	24015	400	29698	200
5473	400	11697	200	18807	200	24053	200	29748	200
5513	500	11724	200	18913	200	24191	200	29754	200
5580	200	11785	400	18946	400	24201	200		
5615	200	11803	200						
5714	400	11841	400						
5895	400	11864	400						

Circulars in the above Lottery sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES cured without knife or caustic. Attention to diseases of the pelvic viscera, deformities of eyes, nose, face and person. H. A. DANIELS, M. D., Surgeon, 2 Union-sq.

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